RAILROADS.

...n & California R. R. Co.

...e Effect Sunday, Sept. 16, 1878, at 12 o'clock Noon.

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY):

As follows:

...RTLAND AND ROSEBURG

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
...7:30 A. M. | Roseburg ..... 7:00 P. M.
...5:00 A. M. | Portland ..... 4:25 P. M.

...BANY EXPRESS TRAIN.

DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

As follows:

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
...3:50 P. M. | Albany ..... 8:35 P. M.
...8:30 A. M. | Portland ..... 10:05 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

(EXCEPT SUNDAYS) AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
...6:15 A. M. | Junction ..... 5:00 P. M.
...5:45 A. M. | Portland ..... 5:25 P. M.

...gon and California Railroad Ferry make ...n with all Regular Trains.

...nnections are made at ROSEBURG with ...s of the California and Oregon Stage Com...

...kets for Sale to all the principal points in ...a and the East, at Company's Office.

...nd Front Sts., at Ferry Landing

PORTLAND

...will be charged on freight remaining in ...e over 24 hours.

...will not be received for shipment after 6 ...M.

J. BRANDT, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

...thern Pacific Railroad.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

...ALAMA TO TACOMA,

AND

...COMA TO WILKESON,

(Coal Mines.)

...IN LINE TRAINS.

...DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
...11:20 A. M. Tacoma ..... 5:00 P. M.
...7:00 A. M. Kalama ..... 12:20 P. M.

...ayallup Road Trains.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
...5:45 A. M. Wilkeson ..... 9:00 A. M.
...3:30 P. M. Tacoma ..... 5:50 P. M.

CONNECTIONS

...ome with Pacific Mail Steamships for ...and San Francisco, and with Sound ...r Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia and all ...Puget Sound.

...e View with Stage for Steilacoom

...nnects with O. & T. R. R. for Olympia.

...nnects with O. S. N. Co.'s Boats for Portland points on Columbia River.

...rtland on Wednesday and Saturday at ...with steamers for Port Townsend, Victoria, ...o, New Westminster and Fraser River.

...gh Tickets for sale at Principal Offices of ...pany, and at the Office of the O. S. N. Co. ...nd, Oregon, to Victoria and Seattle, and ...S. S. Co's steamships from Tacoma and ...Co. and P. C. S. S. Co's steamships from ...to San Francisco.

...gh Tickets to Portland, Oregon, for sale at Seattle, Tacoma and Tenino.

SAM'L A. BLACK, Gen'l Sup't.
TRAGUE, Gen'l Freight & Passenger Ag't.

...pia and Tenino Railroad

...N FOUR TRAINS DAILY,

...ng with the morning and evening Trains ...he North Pacific at Tenino Junction. ...lympia with a daily line of Packets to all parts of the Sound.

C. I. McKENNY, Gen'l Superintendent.

RIVER STEAMERS.

...n Steam ...avigation Co.'s

PASSENGER SCHEDULE.

Beginning Dec. 13, 1878.

PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND:

...FOR DALLES—Daily, (except Sun...Wilcox A. M.

...LLAMA, TACOMA AND SEATTLE (except Sunday), at 6 A. M.

...TORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6...

...THONIA—Daily, (except Sunday,) at 6...

...hanet, Bay View, Skamokawa ...Brookfield—Monday, Wednesday and ...at 6 A.M.

...mpert, Clifton and Knappa—Tues...day and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

...SWORTH, J. W. SPRAGUE, President. Gen'l Sup't.

THE WILLAMETTE

...portation and Locks Co's

STEAMERS leave PORTLAND from the Central Wharf, between Washington and Alder streets, as

...AYTON—Tuesday, Thursday and Satur...at 7 A.M.

...ALEM, ALBANY, CORVALLIS, and intermediate points—Monday, Tuesday, ...nday and Friday at 6 A. M.

...ghtering and Towing of Vessels

Portland and Astoria apply at the office ...mpany, near corner of Front and Ash sts.

FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

...T. CO.'S STEAMERS.

...e STEAMER McMINNVILLE ...Will leave Davenport Wharf, foot of ...Yamhill street, as follows:

...ytton, Lafayette and McMinnville ...Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 ...A.M.

...er S. T. Church can be chartered for ...Picnics, &c.

...ss apply at the dock or on board.

C. O. T. WILLIAMS, Agent.

...uver Transportation Co.

The New and Elegant Steamer

LURLINE,

JAS. T. GRAY, Master,

LEAVE FOOT OF ALDER STREET ...day, Sunday excepted, at 2:30 P. M. ...ing, leave Vancouver at 8 A. M. ...ght or passage apply on board. ...ng done between 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

...ERY & GARNOLD ...et Makers & Undertakers

DEALERS IN

...& Wooden Coffins, Caskets, Cases ...d all kinds of Undertakers Goods. ...ds of CABINET WORK made to order. Furniture Repaired. ...shington and Second Sts., Portland, Ore.

...UDSON, MAKER OF ...ETC. ...ER STAMPS ...First Street, Portland, Oregon.

COLLIER'S

...ON WORKS

Front St., bet. Pine and Oak.

...NERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Made to order at short notice.

REPAIRING attended to by experienced workmen.

J. O'CONNOR,

Dealer in

...ceries & Produce SHIP STORES, ...and Grass Seeds, Foreign and Do...mestic Fruits,

Has reopened at the old stand, ...Front and Washington streets ...be glad to see all his old customers and generally

...Y CLOTHING.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 5539. PORTLAND, OREGON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1879. PRICE—TEN CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—A fire is in progress ...Main street below 4th, in P. Wilson & ...'s extensive carriage trimmings, the sad...ory of M. Work, and an unoccupied build...adjoining. The loss on the former is es...mated at $140,000, almost entirely covered ...by insurance. The loss on Work's building ...estimated at $40,000. Wayne & Sons' cut...ory, next above, had stock badly damaged ...by water. It is thought that the fire is now under control.

LATER.—The walls of Work's building fell ...in rear of the Commercial bank build...ing, demolishing it with the exception of the ...vault, which remained intact. These build...ings were erected twelve years ago at a cost ...of $80,000. There was $50,000 insurance ...on Wilson's stock in local companies. ...The losses cannot be ascertained at this writ...ing.

Shipping News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The steamships *Wy...oming* from Liverpool, *Echwindda* from Car...diff and *Norman Monarch* from Shields, have ...arrived.

Railroad Accident.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 10.—A passenger ...train on the Iron mountain railroad was ...wrecked near Kenaitt last night. Crawford, ...the baggage master was killed, and Express...man Brown is supposed to be mortally in...jured.

A Rough Passage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The steamer *Rhamen...* which arrived to-day from Cardiff, re...ports heavy gales during the entire passage, ...the 27th of December her port bulwarks ...and deckhouses were carried away; hatches ...and saloon skylights, stove and everything ...movable on deck, including the binnacle, ...were washed overboard. The ship was ...down on her beam ends and cargo shifted. ...In 60 hours before the ship was righted ...the cargo secured.

Elevated Railway for New York.

It is announced that a contract will be ...let within a week or ten days for an ex...tension of the Metropolitan Elevated Rail...road along the east side of the city, and the ...work to be begun at once. The route will be ...Second avenue, and it is expected that the ...road will be completed to Harlem by ...August.

Help for the Poor.

A general committee, with headquarters at ...the mayor's office, will commence canvassing ...the city on Tuesday next for clothing, pro...visions and supplies for the poor, calling at ...every residence and store with wagons, super...intended by officers of various charitable so...cieties.

Lecture on Socialism—New York and San Francisco in the Future.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Joseph Cook, in the ...course of a lecture on socialism last night, ...said that one great peril was from the ...interference of political parties, neither ...daring openly to speak against socialism. ...The time might come when a principled ...class in the large cities holding the balance ...of power will control the politics of the coun...try. The time is not very far off when New ...York will be as large as London, and there ...would possibly be another London where ...now a little village at the Golden Gate stands ...trembling before the verbal gymnastics of ...wit and oratory.

The Greatest Storm for Twenty Years.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—A heavy snow storm ...visited Southern Ohio yesterday extending as ...far south in Kentucky as Richmond, delay...ing trains on all roads in that region. ...There are some instances of stopping them ...entirely. At Marysville snow is 16 inches ...deep and drifting to a depth of five feet. It ...is the heaviest storm for 20 years. Farmers ...are apprehensive of loss of stock.

Illness of Governor on Resumption.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 10.—The legislature met ...at noon to-day, and Governor Cullom's mes...sage was delivered. It designates the re...sumption of specie payment as one of the ...greatest achievements in the financial his...tory of the nation, and as an evidence of wise ...policy and the enormous resources of the ...country.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Court Martial Order.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A court martial has ...been appointed for the trial of Lieutenant ...Commander Kells, who sent an extraordinary ...letter to Senator Kellogg during the time of ...the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans.

Application for Government Land Refused.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The secretary of the ...interior, on the 9th inst. affirmed the action ...of the commissioner of the general land of...fice in denying an application of Peter D. ...Hemp to enter a tract of land in Olympia ...district of Washington territory.

Gen. Q. Cannon on the Mormon Decision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Delegate Cannon ...today, referring to the recent supreme court ...decision, admitted the right of congress to ...legislate against polygamy, but said that his ...people had more to fear from persecution ...than from prosecution under the act of 1862. ...He feared that the enemies of the Mormon ...people would institute continuous prosecu...tion for unlawful cohabitation against parties ...who would otherwise escape under a plea of ...the statute of limitations. Mormons would ...not ravens and poltroons if they yielded ...their religious principles to the dictates of the ...supreme court.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Anniversary.

ROME, Jan. 10.—Yesterday being the anni...versary of the death of Victor Emanuel, the ...people visited the pantheon and many ...wreaths were deposited on the tomb.

French Affairs.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The ministers' programme, ...it is said, will be an abolition of clerical in...fluence in the universities, and the power to ...confer degrees; in favor of compulsory educa...tion; assurance against protectionism, and a ...promise of the dismissal of reactionary mem...bers of the magistracy and the foreign office.

Eastern Roumelia.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—The porte has asked that ...the eastern Roumelian commission be pro...longed three months. It is stated that Rus...sia is not averse to this, but declares that she ...will continue the administration of the prov...ince until its constitution has been promul...gated.

Grant Again Going to Gaul.

Ex-President Grant left here for Paris this ...morning.

Failure.

J. D. Fairman, prominent maister of Bish...op's street, Oxford, has failed, with liabilities ...from £100,000 to £150,000.

Roberts' Opposition.

The enemy opposing Gen. Roberts in the ...fight of Tuesday numbered 6,000.

Turkish Affairs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan.—Matters relating to ...the cession of Podgoritza have been satisfac...torily arranged, but according to a Ragusa ...dispatch, Albanian notables have declared ...their intention to oppose the cession by force. ...The minister of finance has threatened to ...resign unless the council of ministers im...mediately take measures for the relief of ...financial difficulties.

Church and State.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—In the lower house of the ...reading to-day a debate opened on the second ...reading of estimates for public worship. The ...Ultramontane, Herr Windlhorst, spoke at ...length on the conflict between church and ...state. He considered that negotiations with ...the Vatican had failed.

Severe Weather in Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Dispatches from Scotland ...report great snow storms and severe gales. ...Telegrams from Crookhaven, Ireland, state ...that a fearful storm has prevailed there since ...yesterday afternoon, increasing to a hurricane ...late last evening. Many vessels in the harbor ...have dragged the anchors. Ice is floating ...down the Thames in great quantities and ...steamboat traffic between Chelsea and Wool...wich is entirely suspended. Many barges ...along the river are frozen in.

THE CAPTIVE CHEYENNES.

Radical Means Employed to Force the Indians to Return to their Reservation—The Chiefs will not Submit—A Soldier Stabbed.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 10.—This post was thrown into a fever of excitement this morning which is still unabated, owing to Wild Hog, the savage chief of the Cheyenne Indians, having stabbed a member of the guard, Private Ferguson of Co. A, 3d cavalry, with nearly fatal result. Since the Indians learned of the government's intention of taking them south they have shown their savage nature by openly asserting that they will die in resisting such movement. The military authorities have treated them very kindly since their incarceration, in the hope of getting them to return without resorting to extreme measures. This mode of treatment not producing the result desired, the authorities concluded to starve and freeze them into submission. Some five days ago the savages were informed that if they did not consent to go south no rations or fuel would be allowed them until such time as they consented to accede to the government's wishes. As a consequence, since the evening of Sunday the savages have received very little fuel and hardly enough food to sustain vitality. This mode of treatment seemed to produce no visible effect, but rather aroused a more determined spirit of resistance on the part of the savages. Starving failing to bring them to terms, the idea presented itself to the post commander that, owing to the inclemency of the weather, stopping their supply of fuel would insure more speedy compliance with existing orders regarding their removal, but it seems that their resolute determination has withstood the combined attack of starvation and cold. For obvious reasons the commanding officer could not resort to violent measures, and considered that if he could succeed in detaching the belligerent element from their more pusillanimous comrades, he could more readily carry his instructions regarding their movement into effect. As a preliminary measure toward separating the aforesaid elements, the chiefs Wild Hog and Old Crow were invited to a council held in the adjutant's office. While at the council the commanding officer asked the former savage if his people had decided to return south. Thereupon Wild Hog reiterated his formerly expressed determination to die before going an arrow's length toward the place from which starvation had forced his people and himself to fly. This determination of Wild Hog's was fully concurred in by the other savage. The post commander reasoned with him, but without avail. Two files of guards were ordered by the commanding officer to seize the savages and place them in irons, which order was carried into effect, though not without desperate resistance on the part of the chiefs, more particularly on that of Wild Hog who is a Sampson in strength and a acrobat in activity, and being in possession of as many as three formidable hunting knives, of which he was deprived successively, though not until he had succeeded in stabbing Ferguson—the knife striking a bone, causing a dangerous wound near the region of the heart. A daughter of Wild Hog, who witnessed the scene, began chanting a war song which was taken up and participated in by the whole imprisoned band in the next building, and for the ensuing two hours the echoes of that prison room produced a babel of sounds better imagined than described. The remaining savages hearing of the treatment their confederates had received, determined that they would not be trapped by a similar ruse. Acting upon this determination they stubbornly refused to emerge from the prison room and proceeded to barricade the windows, and by tearing the flooring succeeded in intrenching themselves therein. From the joists of the floor they managed to improvise war clubs. The stoves in the prison room were also broken into fragments, evidently with the intention of utilizing them as missiles in event of the troops resorting to violent measures. At 3 o'clock this afternoon, upon the irons being removed from Chief Wild Hog, he consented to use his influence towards getting his people to peaceably acquiesce in the wishes of the military regarding the removal. Wild Hog's son, a wild young warrior of 20 summers, emphatically told his father that he would die before returning to the place which starvat on has indelibly branded on his memory. This state of affairs remained unchanged at midnight.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The only advices received by Gen. Sheridan from Fort Robinson are dated previous to the outbreak of last night. They indicate that the military have been waiting to execute the orders of the Indian bureau, that the fugitive Indians there be taken to the Indian territory until proper clothing was provided for the savages, they being at present almost naked, and suffering intensely even in their sheltered quarters. Clothing has been promised but was not expected for two weeks. Advices from Fort Sill state that the Indians there have been greatly discontented for two months, and that recently 2,000 of them started southward and were soon heard from as depredating upon the ranchmen. Their excuse was that they had been starved at the agency and proposed to kill such cattle as they needed for sustenance. The military were sent after them and they were overtaken on the boundary between the Indian territory and Texas. Gen. Sheridan has telegraphed permission to issue beef to them until further instructions.

LATER.

OMAHA, Jan. 10.—A dispatch received by General Crook this morning says that there were thirty Cheyennes killed last night at the outbreak at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and that fifty prisoners have been recaptured from among fugitives. Capts n Wessels, with five companies, is in pursuit. There were 150 prisoners confined in a frame building, from which all but 30 defiantly refused to be removed preparatory to departure for the Indian territory. When they stampeded from the building last night they wounded four soldiers and killed one. They were armed with clubs, which they procured by tearing up the flooring, and had also got possession of a few revolvers.

CANADA.

Murderer Hanged.

QUEBEC, Jan. 10.—Michael Farrell was hanged here to day for the murder of Francis Conway in August last.

Grover of Oregon.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

Senator Grover, of Oregon, has not particularly distinguished himself during his political career; indeed, he is never heard of except when he gets into some disreputable scrape or other; but his disreputable scrapes are generally frequent enough to save him from prolonged obscurity. First, he was mired up with Tilden and Patrick in the shameful attempt to reverse the choice of the people of Oregon for president; then he was grotted through a senate investigating committee on a charge of buying his seat; and now a legislative committee pilories him for plundering a variety of state funds while governor. If Grover likes fame, he is getting plenty of it.

"Good-day, Mose. How you vas shanged. Vouldn't never hafe knowed you?" "But my name is not Mose, sir." "Kreat hefens! your name shanged to?"

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan 10

The committee on naval affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing that the chiefs of the bureaus of steam engineering, provisions, clothing and medicine and surgery at the naval department, be selected from officers whose relative rank is not below that of captain.

Allison, at the request of Kirkwood of New Orleans, introduced a bill to provide for additional bounty to soldiers of the war of the rebellion; referred.

An executive session was soon afterwards held. Sargent introduced a bill permitting Dakota to become a state; referred.

The bill amending the patent laws was laid as de

Davis, of Illinois, presented a petition of wholesale grocers and dealers in sugar of Chicago, remonstrating against the recommendation of the secretary of the treasury that high and low grades of sugar be admitted at one rate of duty; referred.

Windom said that the amendments to the appropriation bill were but few. As it passed the house it appropriated $4,681,273. The estimates were $4,933,344. The house, he said, substantially agreed to the estimates. The net amount added by the senate committee on appropriations was $58,577, and the most important items in the amendment were $2,500 for the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians, $23,400 for the Sioux and $29,490 for the pay of Indian police. The amendments proposed by the committee on appropriations were agreed to as follows. For the pay of 71 Indian agents, instead of 74, as in the house bill increasing the appropriation for the northern Cheyennes and Arrapahoes from $35,000 to $57,900, and that for the Sioux of different tribes from $10,000 to $33,400. The committee reported an amendment to strike out of the house bill a clause directing the president to prohibit the removal of the Apaches and other Indians of Arizona and New Mexico to the Indian territory.

Maxey moved to non concur in the amendment of the committee, and said that the five civilized tribes now residing in the Indian territory were prosperous, and that it was detrimental to those Indians as well as to the states bordering on that territory to bring wild tribes of Indians among them.

Ingalls said that during the past six years a process had been going gradually on of concentrating unfriendly Indians into the Indian territory. The Modocs, northern Cheyennes, and various other bands had been transported there in September last. In consequence of the unfriendly concentration of Cheyenne Indians in the Indian territory, not less than ten citizens of Kansas were massacred in cold blood by these Indians and thousands of dollars' worth of property had been destroyed. At the proper time he would move to enlarge the provision of the house bill so as to forbid the introduction of any Indians into the Indian territory without the consent of congress.

After some further discussion the senate refused to concur in the amendment of the committee on appropriations to strike out the clause by a vote of yeas, 8; nays, 32. The following amendments of the committee were agreed to: Increasing the number of privates for the Indian police from 400 to 800, and the number of officers from 50 to 100, and raising the appropriation for that service from $30,600 to $60,000.

An amendment reported by the committee to strike out of house bill a clause authorizing the secretary of the interior, under direction of the president, to use any surplus that may remain in any appropriations made by the bill for the purchase of subsistence for the several Indian tribes, and to supply any subsistence deficiency that may occur for any tribe, providing, however, that the funds appropriated to fulfill treaty obligations shall not be used as to. The bill having been considered in committee of the whole was reported to the senate. The amendments made by the committee were concurred in and the bill was read third time and passed. Adjourned until Monday.

Ellen, from the committee on war claims, reported back senate bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to examine the question of the payment of the civil war claims of the state of Missouri; passed.

The house went into committee of the whole, Burchard in the chair, on private calendar.

William and Mary college bill, coming first, Conger said that it opened the way for millions of dollars to go out of the treasury. This peaceful abode of learning was used as a prison when the union army captured it. He ortained Loring's advocacy of it, and read from press reports to show that his injuries were received from confederates and not from union men.

Loring said that he was unable, on account of ill health, to answer Conger's able address, but he had a deep reverence for an old educational institution like this, and now was the time to forget the dark spots of war and turn attention to peace. The bill had been presented by a Republican and passed by a Republican house. He opposed war claims, but this was a low politico.

Goode said that Conger's shafts fell harmless, and he might freely fling invective if he chose against the mother commonwealth which had once owned and surrendered for common good the very section from which Conger came. He was now unwilling to do honor, and indeed all sections must make her feel how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child. He left him therefore amid the hooting of bats and owls.

Conger—I hear them now.

Goode said he would address himself to such gentlemen as believed the southern and northern states are coequal. This was not a war claim. The southern people had staked and lost everything and accepted their loss as the fate of war. They did not expect reimbursement for individual losses. They would give a receipt in full to the gentleman and all urgers for all war claims; he might insert in the bill that it was not regarded as a recognition of war claims; that it was a bill to provide for and encourage education. Liberal spirited northern men, especially those who fought in the war, would, despite the bulldozing of Conger, unit with approval the passage of the bill.

Monroe said that he supported the bill because he didn't regard it as a war claim, which class of claims he would always resist.

Reed said that the title of the bill made it a war claim.

Monroe said that it was understood that the title was to be changed, which reminded Reed of the deacon who would not drink cider as cider, but did not object to it if called apple juice.

Tucker advocated the bill, and declared that the southern people were as tired of war claims as the people of any other part of the country. He himself would stand at the door of the treasury and resist any claims not based on legal and equitable grounds. (Derisive laughter by Republicans.) He mentioned celebrated graduates of the college, John Marshall, Winfield Scott, Jefferson and Madison. These men appeal for the rebuilding of this old college. He closed with an eloquent peroration.

Phillips moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill: defeated—ayes 79, noes 86.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

The house proceeded to vote upon the third reading of the bill, and the result was yeas 87, nays 127, so the bill was rejected, and this action was made final.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. T. W. Higginson will write a series of "Short Studies of American Authors," for the *Literary World*, Boston, during the year.

The late G. H. Lewis left as much manuscript as will add two additional volumes to his "Problems of Life and Mind." They will be published in due time under the direction of "George Eliot."

Mr. Longfellow, in his "Poems of Places," begins his selections from American writers with two volumes devoted to New England. There will probably be two more American volumes, which will cover the remainder of the field.

The daughter of Robert Burns' eldest son, Mrs. Elizabeth Burns Everitt, died at Bath, England, a fortnight ago. The only child, Martha Burns Everitt, is unmarried. The only male descendant of the poet now living is Robert Burns Hu chison, a tea planter in Assam, India.

No translation of Shakspeare's complete works exists in the Spanish language. But one is now in progress, and three volumes of it are ready. There will be three more. But Shakespeare, the highest representative of the "Gothic mind," has never been well understood by the southern nations.

The proposal to erect a monument in France to Rabelais is not likely to fail. The men who have responded to it and have taken the responsibility upon themselves represent both literary position and political influence in Paris, so that a long neglected honor will at last be given to the great satirist of four centuries ago. As a result of this agitation, it is asserted that a modernized and expurgated edition of the works of Rabelais may be looked for.

Homer, Dr. Schliemann argues, can never have seen the Troy whose tragic fate he sings, because at his time and probably ages before his time, it was buried beneath mountains of debris. From Homer's description one is led to expect to find in excavations that Priam's palace is a palace of polished stones, but the house found by Dr. Schliemann is built of unwrought stones joined with clay. In Homer's time public buildings and probably royal mansions were built of polished stones, so that he naturally attributes the same architecture to the house of Priam, using the poet's license. These points are made by Dr. Schliemann in a letter to the London *Times*.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco News Paragraphs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—P. O'Brien, adopted brother of the late W. S. O'Brien with his wife and daughter, suddenly left the Baldwin Hotel on Wednesday, and their whereabouts are now unknown. It is rumored that the claim made by P. O'Brien was settled by the payment of $500,000.

The Oakland council has been asked to grant a franchise for a railroad across Oakland, with the privilege of erecting a wharf. It is said that St. Louis capitalists, with $10,000,000, are the parties seeking the franchise, who intend to start an opposition line between that city and San Francisco.

The United States to-day began suit for $10,000 against the C. P. R. R. Co. because the company refused to let the government commission examine its books under provisions of an act of congress.

Discovery of a Wonderful Cave in California.

COLUMBIA, Cal., Jan. 10.—A wonderful natural mammoth cave has been discovered near this place by Mr. Alfred Gardener. It has been explored to the extent of a mile, and yet its terminating recesses are unknown. The scenery in the cave is grand and beautiful. Some of the chambers are sixty feet long and thirty wide. Crowds of people are visiting the cave daily.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

SANTA ROSA, Jan. 10.—Jack Epperson shot and killed Henry Thomas at the Veranda hotel in Geyserville last night. Epperson had been drinking, and was quite boisterous and was flourishing a Winchester rifle. He was finally put out of the house by Thomas. While they were standing on the porch Epperson raised his weapon and fired, the ball striking Thomas in the abdomen, causing death almost instantly. Epperson undertook to escape, but was pursued by Constable Chas. Rummel. During the pursuit he fired four shots at Rummel, who finally returned the fire, breaking Epperson's leg, and succeeded in arresting him. He is now in the county hospital. Thomas was well known and highly respected.

Assessments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Julia and Justice have levied assessments of $1 each, and Ward one of 30 cents.

Duncan's Troubles.

Eight indictments for perjury against J. C. Duncan and H. Kofuhl, late manager and cashier, respectively, of the Pioneer Bank, were dismissed by the county court to-day.

False Rumor Corrected.

An alleged California rumor, to which the New York *Times* gives currency this morning, to the effect that titles to the Central Pacific railroad and its branches are now in the hands of the Flood & O'Brien firm, having been transferred in settlement of borrowed money, is pronounced to be false by a gentleman who speaks for Mr. Flood.

The Newspaper Cases.

The preliminary examination of the proprietors of the *Call* and *Bulletin* on a charge of libel preferred by W. H. Reed, a juror in the libel case of Congressman Page against the *Chronicle*, was concluded in the police court this evening. Defendants were held to answer; bail $500 each.

NEVADA.

Nevada against the Chinese.

VIRGINIA, Jan. 10.—The senate to-day adopted a joint resolution asking the congressional delegation of the state to use all honorable means to secure the passage of house bill No. 2,423, reported to the house of representatives from the committee on education and labor, and such other measure as will tend to check or prevent further importation of Chinese.

PHILOLOGICAL STUDIES.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

All writers on the origin of the English language agree that the family of the Indo-European languages is to be divided into six capital stocks: 1. The Indian, containing the old (Sanscrit, Pali, Prakrit, Kawi) and modern Indian languages; 2d. The Iranian and Persian languages, containing the Zend and ancient Persian, and of the modern languages the modern Persian, the Armenian and those which are spoken in Afghanistan, Beludschistan, by the Kurds and by the Ossets; 3d. The classical or Greek and Latin languages with their continuations, the modern Greek and the Romance languages (French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italic, Rhaeto Romanesque, Wallachian), 4th. The German tribe, divided into three capital branches—the High German, the Gothic, Low German, the Scandinavian. 5th. The Sclavonian with the ancient Prussian and Lithuanian; 6th. The Celtic, now only preserved in Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, Wales and Britany, divided into the Gaelic or Ghadelic, and the Welsh or Kymric.

To the Gothic—Low German branch, there belongs first and foremost the Gothic, the oldest German language of which we possess written monuments. It is usually regarded as a particular branch of the German language, but is only a low German language that, however, came down to us in a much older form than any other; it is, therefore, of incalculable importance for German philology. Without the Gothic, as Grimm says, it would only have dawned in German philology, never become daylight. Three other low German languages appear in written monuments, four or five centuries afterward, the old Saxon, Anglo Saxon, and the ancient tongue of Friesland. The modern English is a combination of the Anglo-Saxon with the French-Norman, often, however, under the influence of the Celtic, Latin and Danish.

Comparing the modern English with its two chief elements, we perceive that there gradually has taken place a considerable retrenchment in the words, and that the terminations of flexion have sensibly diminished in number. This tendency of abridgement, however, is not peculiar to the English tongue, but rather to all the Indo European languages. For without mentioning that already the Latin tongue has shorter terminations than the Sanscrit, we also observe, especially in the romance languages, many terminations of declension and conjugation to have wasted away by degrees, and to have been supplied by prepositions and auxiliary verbs. The same difference is to be found between the ancient and modern Greek, between the ancient Sanscrit and the modern Indian dialects. That the case is the same with the German tongue nobody will deny who is comparing the modern German with the Gothic. Notwithstanding the German language has preserved the flexion in many words, yet the Dutch dialect, employing almost none but prepositions, for expressing the relation of words, proves also that the German language has more and more diminished the number of flexions, the cause of which seems to be in the accent.

In the oldest Anglo Saxon as well as in the German, the root of the words is accented (Bishop Hurd, for instance, calls this his "Gothic style") whence may be concluded that in those times already, the terminations and prefixes have been pronounced more hastily and more weakly than the root. When the language had long time been in want of any cultivation, the syllables were gradually stripped of, the signification, the meaning of the word not being altered by it. On the one hand this was caused by the mixture of two different nations, endeavoring to speak as short as possible, in order to understand each other, on the other hand it was principally founded in the nature of the Anglo-Saxon language itself. To wit, before the junction of French and Anglo-Saxon, the mass of forms had already been diminished, as we may conclude from early Anglo Saxon writings. Only the letter, e was left in the declension of the adjectives, and the plural dative of the substantives already finished in s, which formerly was peculiar only to the nominative. In like manner the French words and those of the other Romance tongues have been shortened by virtue of the accent. Thus, many consonants of the unaccented syllables disappeared or advanced more towards the syllable with the principal accent. As for instance the Latin words "magistrum," "sanguinem," have become "maitre," "sang," and often the last syllable of the Latin word being thrown off, the accent of the French word has come upon the ending syllable, as in "cheval," "caballus." Frequently as rest of a fuller terminntion has only remained the letter e, and this is, but in poetry, almost mute, as for instance in "courage," "aime." Concerning the place of the accent, the romance words do not always accent the root, like the German words, but that syllable which is accented in the Latin language, here the penultima has the accent, if it is long; if short, the antepenultima.

Although the English spring likewise from those two languages, yet it has, in other respects as we find as in the accent, almost exclusively followed the laws of the Anglo-Saxon tongue. For not only in the Anglo-Saxon words, but also in the French words generally, the root is accented, as we may already see in the writings composed before Chaucer's time. But in what degree the words are contracted by the accent, becomes evident already by remarking that only the terminations of the singular genitive and of the plural nominative have been preserved, and that the final e, formerly being a termination of flexion, afterwards used to be pronounced only in rhythmical verses, in our days not at all. The vowels of the unaccented syllables, as above said, vanished by virtue of the accent. From the same tendency of distinguishing certain syllables proceeded the production of the accented short vowels. Although we are not able to show, within which limits this prolongation took place in the Anglo Saxon language, yet there is no doubt but that this prolongation of the chief vowels has been caused by former contraction. In French nearly all short vowels are protracted in the accented syllables, unless two consonants were following. The English has, in this regard, followed the French to a certain degree, since there almost all vowels are shortened before two consonants, lengthened, however, before one consonant which does not stand at the end of the syllable. Thus it seems in English the quantity of vowels is principally dependent on the accent, though there may be some other reasons for its depending on the sound of the letters.

In no other language is there such a difference between letter and sound as in the English. This will appear according to nature, when we have an eye upon the origin of that language. Coming from two tongues which are subjected to so different laws, many sounds of the one language were naturally represented by letters of the other, and on the contrary, many letters of the one were pronounced with the sounds of the other language.

But in what degree has the English followed those two language in letters as well as in sounds? The French and English alphabets do not differ at all from each other, except that, in English, the leter W is much more frequent. According to this conformity of the alphabets the orthography of the English words taken from French happens to be not so different from the primitive one as that of those borrowed from Anglo Saxon, since here it was necessary to employ other characters. But as for the sound of the English letters, we shall not be at all surprised that here this language has followed the Anglo-Saxon, in as much as the spirit and disposition of these two languages are more harmonizing with each other.

There are three periods to be distinguished in the development of the English language, in the first of which the laws already appear that afterwards have been followed, the second period still fluctuates in these laws; the third, at length, shows perfect forms and is subjected to positively fixed rules.

J. J. AUERBACH, M. D.

IS IT HERESY?

TROUBLE THREATENED IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—MOVEMENT STARTED TO BRAND AS HERETICS ALL WHO BELIEVE IN CHRIST'S SECOND COMING TO REIGN ON EARTH.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

Trouble is brewing in the Presbyterian church of the United States. It has its origin in a question of doctrine. Of recent years what is known as the Pre-Millennarian belief that Christ, on His second coming, will reign on this earth for a thousand years before the final judgment—has been steadily growing among the Presbyterians. This fact was strikingly demonstrated at the recent prophetic conference held in New York, when papers sustaining the full position of the Second Adventists were read by prominent Presbyterian clergymen. The wide spread discussion which has followed the conference has also afforded many other clergymen of the same faith an opportunity of expressing their opinions.

As a result of this action a strong feeling is being generated in the church. A still larger following hold the opinion that the teaching of such doctrines by Presbyterians is nothing short of heresy. They declare that, although the highest body in the church has never yet made any direct deliverance on the subject, yet it has always been recognized as the standard of the church, based on the general disbelief of Christendom, that the second coming of Christ will be the final judgment. The Post-Millennarians, for those who hold to this opinion, have an able champion in Prof. Briggs, of the New York Theological Seminary, who is writing a new series of vehement attacks on the Pre-Millennarians, under the pseudonym of "Westminster," in the *Evangelist*.

Although the struggle is yet in its infancy, Prof. Briggs and his followers very plainly intimate that the Pre Millennarians should not be tolerated in the Presbyterian church, and threats have already been made that the "offending" preachers will be indicted as heretics before the next general assembly, which meets in Saratoga in May, 1879.

George Henry Lewes and "George Eliot."

[From the New York Times.]

Since the death of George Henry Lewes, many of the newspapers have been clumsily discussing his relation to George Eliot, whose genius and literary labors have entirely overshadowed his fame and his works, deserving as they are. The press generally speaks of her as his wife, which she was, spiritually, though not legally, owing to circumstances that could not be controlled. The wife of the author eloped from him many years ago, but, having repented of her folly, and wishing to return to him, he very generously restored her to his heart and home. She proved to be incurably inconstant. She left him a second time, and he soon after met George Eliot, between whom and himself sprang up a strong friendship, based upon perfect mental sympathy and community of taste. They would have married, but they could not do so, inasmuch as, having once condoned his wife's offense, the laws of Great Britain were not capable of granting him a divorce. He could not marry again until his late wife's death, and she, unfortunately, showed every symptom of longevity. Such conditions naturally produced a dilemma. After long deliberation and consultation with common friends, among them some of the best minds of Europe, they decided to dwell under the same roof, disregarding conventionality for the sake of mutual assistance and mental growth, a course in which their friends, it is said, fully sustained them. George Eliot has been called and known for years as Mrs Lewes, and will so continue to be called and known.

GRANT AND THE SHERMANS.

A Washington dispatch of December 30 gives this

Gen Sherman recently said, in speaking of the next reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, that the time and place of meeting were left with him, and that he now expected to call it to meet in Chicago next November, and to make the reunion coincident with the arrival of Gen Grant in that city, and give the latter a triumphant reception by his old comrades. He said he had just written to General Grant not to hurry back too fast, but to arrange to reach Chicago in November, 1879. However, Gen. Grant expected to leave, on his homeward route, Jan. 12, traveling via India. He may, after visiting California and Oregon, hunt in the west during the summer.

On the other hand, there is a statement that Secret

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1879.

THE RECENT SOUTHERN EPIDEMIC.

Before the American Public Health Association, at its recent session at Richmond, there was general discussion of the phenomena of yellow fever. The recent desolation of the south by this plague renders the subject one of large interest; and though the highest medical authorities whose opinions were heard at the convention were compelled to acknowledge that many of the phenomena of the plague are as yet unsolved by scientific investigation, yet certain definite results were reached upon which there was unanimous agreement, and which may be briefly stated thus:

First, in no solitary instance was there found a case of yellow fever which could be justifiably considered as of *de novo* origin, or indigenous to its locality.

Second, in respect to most of the various towns from which data are received and which were points of epidemic prevalence the testimony showing that the malady was the result of importation was direct and convincing.

Third, the transmission of the fever between points separated by any considerable distance appeared to be wholly due to human intercourse. In some instances the poison was carried in the clothing about the persons of people going from infected districts. In other instances it was conveyed in cotton bagging or goods of some description, or bedding or blankets.

Fourth, the weight of testimony is very pronounced against the use of disinfectants. Physicians in infected districts almost without exception state that they are useless agents to arrest the spread of the yellow fever, while some of them assert that their vapors aggravate the disease.

Fifth, prevention by means of drugs or other therapeutics has proved a constant failure. Some physicians, however, think the use of small doses of quinine of some value in prevention.

Sixth, quarantines established with such degree of surveillance and rigor that absolute non-intercourse is the result have effectually and without exception protected those quarantined from attacks of the fever.

It is established beyond controversy that the fever was imported; and investigation has shown that the origin of the whole of the deadly scourge of last summer was in two cases of the fever on the steamship *Emily B. Souder*, (the same vessel which recently foundered in the Atlantic). This steamer arrived at New Orleans from West India ports about the end of May. Both cases were fatal. There as, indeed, a considerable time between the termination of these cases and the development of others, but it is observed that this is a condition very commonly noted, and in this instance offers no greater mysteries than are often presented.

The result of the whole inquiry is that yellow fever is a specific disease, not originating spontaneously, but due to a specific germ; that it is favored or fostered by want of proper sanitary regulations; that its progress may be checked by rigorous quarantine, and that when once introduced with an energy that gives it epidemic force it will continue its ravages till its material is exhausted, or till like every other epidemic, it terminates by the law of its own limitation. We recapitulate these points in vindication of the views presented by THE OREGONIAN last summer, which were much criticised by persons disposed to look upon the scourge as a visitation of divine wrath rather than as the result of natural causes, operating when neglected with unerring certainty, but nevertheless to a large extent subject to the intelligent control of man.

A PERSISTENT CONTROVERSY.

Whatever is written by Oliver Wendell Holmes is sure to find readers. Just now a great variety of readers are taking interest in his latest publication, a memoir of John Lothrop Motley. It has started anew in the eastern press and to some extent in political, social and literary circles, the old controversy touching the action first of President Johnson and Secretary Seward, and afterwards of President Grant and Secretary Fish, which resulted in ousting Mr. Motley first from his position as minister at Vienna, and subsequently from the like position at the court of Great Britain, and also involving incidentally the fortunes of Senator Sumner. As to Dr. Holmes' position in relation to these parties there can be no doubt. Naturally his views and sympathies are with Motley and Sumner. He could not be expected to sanction the methods of political life and official administration which were conspicuous in Johnson and Grant, nor to entertain any very hearty respect for the supple secretaries through whom their will was executed. Yet the book offered by Dr. Holmes as a contribution to the memory of his dead friend is conceded to be temperate and fair, avoiding invective and recrimination. This controversy has been carried on for a long time and by many hands, and, as has been well said, presents an issue mainly between the literary and scholarly element of New England and the spirit of so-called practical politics which finds its highest embodiment in New York and the middle states. President Johnson was arbitrary and passionate, and Secretary Seward, who could hold no influence with him except by partially yielding when matters arose in which his chief's prejudices were aroused, drew Motley into the personal controversy which resulted in his being recalled from Vienna. President Johnson was nettled by a supposition, or an instinctive feeling, that his coarse and violent character was regarded with a contemptuous dislike by representatives of "New England culture," and his treatment of Motley was among his acts of resentment therefor. As for Grant, his administration claimed particular credit for its ability to deal with the actual affairs of practical politics, and heartily detested what it assumed was the mere sentimentalism and pedantry of "a lot of dam literary fellows;" it took pride in its claim that it represented the popular energies of the country and the working side of politics, and professed utter contempt for more polished or refined methods and ends. The controversy was in one sense a contest of material against moral forces. Men like Sumner and Motley were unequal to the struggle, because though they well represented certain permanent and indispensable forces in politics, yet their ways were so haughty and arrogant that they totally failed in the necessary element of popular strength, and had no power of adaptation to the rough and tumble side of American political life. There can be no doubt that the degradation of Sumner from the chairmanship of the committee on foreign relations was a blow from which he never recovered. He had never struggled with misfortune or been chastened by defeat, and his spirit could not brook so deep a humiliation. His friend Motley was a somewhat similar man, and certainly he was similar in his fate; for Dr. Holmes, his intimate friend, thinks that the illustrious historian of the Dutch Republic died a victim of the ill-treatment of his government. This episode will have a considerable place in history yet to be written, and will be valuable for its lessons, to the student of opposing ideas and methods in popular government.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

The root of the English trade depression is in the fact that the industries of the country are prostrated by dependence on foreign nations for food. The fortune of the United States is in exemption from all danger of this condition and its consequences. In an English periodical, the *Fortnightly Review*, there is a striking article by Mr. Courtney, a political economist of high rank, in which the relations that England would desire to see established and maintained with the United States are very frankly stated. We quote this brief summary:

If there existed between the United States and ourselves a perfectly free and open trade, a distribution of industry unfettered by tariffs and by national jealousies, we (England) should be, speaking roughly, the manufacturing member and the United States the agricultural member of the partnership; and so it would continue until there was an approximation to efficiency of agricultural labor in the two countries, or an approximation to the efficiency of manufacturing labor. * * * It would thus appear that, for the present, every development of freedom would tend to make us [England] more and more the manufacturing center of the industrial world.

This would be very well from the English point of view; but how would it suit the United States? The fact is that this country, as the agricultural member of the alliance, would be kept in an inferior position. England would steadily increase in wealth at our expense, because the country whose industry is confined wholly to agriculture, a form of labor little susceptible of those divisions into the vast number of skilled operations which are essential to industrial wealth and progress, never can attain the general prosperity which is reached by a manufacturing country; and the fact that manufacturing enterprise as well as agriculture has within a few years past been developed with its accounts for the improved conditions under which we are now enabled to enter into competition even with Great Britain for the markets of the world. The same writer above quoted also says:

The relations between Holland and England, considered as branches of an economic machine, are precisely the same as the relations between Ireland and England; and if the fallacious legislation of congress had not interfered to change their character, the relations between our country and the United States would have been of a similar character.

But we do not desire the same relations between our country and England that exist between England and Ireland. Therefore that legislation on our part which is pronounced "fallacious," while it may be considered so in England, will, under this view hardly be thought so by ourselves.

For many years the *Corvallis Gazette* has been laboring with very honorable zeal for a railroad from the upper portion of Willamette valley to Yaquina bay. At length there is some prospect of success, a fact we are glad to note. The *Gazette* says: "A comparatively small outlay, on the part of government, will make Yaquina bay the best harbor between San Francisco and Puget Sound. Facts are stubborn things, and it is useless for even a great paper like THE OREGONIAN, to imagine that its scoffs will be sufficient to prevent, for all time to come, the people from seeing their own best interests." The "scoffs" are the product of the *Gazette* editor's fertile imagination. Nothing could more please THE OREGONIAN than to see Yaquina bay dug out to proper depth, made a commodious harbor with breakwater and all, and the terminus of a railway from Corvallis. The only trouble arises from the fear that for all these things we must wait yet a good while.

Secretary Sherman, according to a dispatch from Washington, has said in reply to his friends who want him to be a candidate for the governorship of Ohio, that he would prefer to hold his present position, and yet, since he has so much cause for gratitude toward his party friends in his state they could not ask him to do anything which he would not try to do. His principal backers, who are managing this business, think that a successful run for the governorship would secure him the nomination for the presidency.

The question as to whether the wife of Senator Bruce should be received into Washington society, has been settled in the affirmative. She received many New Year's calls from the capital fashionables. Several wives of supreme court judges and many senators and representatives have also assisted by calling, in breaking down the color line.

The ice obstructs commerce elsewhere as well as here. A New York dispatch of Saturday last says that of seven European steamships which were to sail that day only two cleared. The remainder were held till next day, or Monday, owing to ice in the river preventing lighters from getting alongside with cargoes.

We are asked whether or not there is any such concern as the "Northwestern News Association," which professes to print news here. We suppose there is. It consists chiefly of a boy with a pair of scissors who cuts dispatches from THE DAILY OREGONIAN every morning.

A telegram reports that Thurman has decided that trimming for soft money votes is a losing game, and he will return to the hard money camp. It is also rumored that Voorhees will modify his financial views, on account of the accomplishment of resumption.

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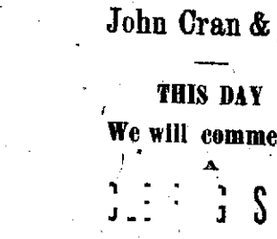

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Instruction thorough. Particular attention paid to the common English branches, and special pains taken with the younger members of the school. For further information apply to the Head Master, by letter or in person, or to BISHOP MORRIS, Portland, Oregon. j8

"The Working Man's Friend."

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD IN ODD Fellows' Temple, Room No. 12, Wednesday, January 15, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to the capital stock of the MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This society is designed to aid its members in securing and paying for Homes. Pays well on all money invested. No danger of losing a cent. It teaches economy and industry as the secret of ultimate success. Do not fail to come out. By order of the incorporators. j7d22

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Home Mutual Insurance Company OF CALIFORNIA,

WILL PAY ITS REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIdend of one per cent upon its capital stock to the Oregon stockholders, on and after Jan. 10th, at the office of its Agency, N. E. cor. of Stark and First streets, Portland.

j9d2t GEO. L. STORY, Manager.

ACKERMAN'S IS

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer. S. L. N. GILMAN, GEO. A. YOUNG. GILMAN & YOUNG, Auctioneers and Commission MERCHANTS, No. 42 First Street, bet. Pine and Ash.

Auction Sales of Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, &c. Regular Sale Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Regular and Peremptory Sale OF Furniture, Groceries, General Mdse, &c. TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1879, At 10 o'clock A.M.,

PARLOR FURNITURE. One Fine Turkish Ottoman Set, One Black Walnut Parlor Set, One Fine Walnut Center Table, marble top Two Fine Mirrors. 50 yards Brussels Carpet.

ALSO, Two fine Blk Walnut Bedroom Sets. One " Ash do do Two " Cottage do do

ALSO, Two fine Blk Walnut Extension Tables.

ALSO, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Bed Lounges, Blankets, Bedspreads, Comforters, etc., etc.

ALSO, Two fine Set Buggy Harness.

ALSO, Groceries, General Merchandise, etc. GILMAN & YOUNG, Auctioneers.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUMMELIN & CUTMANN, 82 First Street, Between Stark and Oak, Portland, Oregon,

Have on hand a complete Stock of FURS for LADIES, MISSES AND GENTLEMEN, SUCH AS SEAL AND MINK SACQUES! Only of STRICTLY the very best quality. Good fits guaranteed, stylish and durable.

CHOICE SETS IN Sable, Seal, Mink and Marten! Large Assortment of Sets in Coneys, Muskrat, Astrachan & Squirrel of full size, and with extra strong imported Lining Also, the same in Children's Sets.

BUGGY ROBES & RUGS, Of all descriptions.

FUR TRIMMINGS Of a Large Variety.

Dogskin and Buckskin Gloves Well made and good fits.

All of which we offer at prices lower than ever. d12d1m2p

HERE WE ARE!

The up-town Store is heard from.

HOLIDAY GOODS. HOLIDAY GOODS. HOLIDAY GOODS.

S. HERMAN, First and Madison Streets, Offers a full Line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies' Dress Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps, Etc., Etc., Etc.

All of which are suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS Complete Stock of Groceries and Provisions.

SEASONABLE GROCERIES!

White Crystal Drip Syrup, Fresh Buckwheat Flour, Curicola Coffee. Finest and only lot brought to this city. Fancy Crackers, Canned Goods, Etc., Etc.

WEEKS & MORGAN, Third and Morrison Streets, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fancy and Staple Groceries

RE-ESTABLISHED.

J. SIMON & CO., No. 128 Front Street, near Alder. DEALERS IN DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, AND GLASS. Weights, Cords & Pulleys. A New and Complete Stock GLAZING TO ORDER.

A NEW CARRIAGE BRAKE! To the Public!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS INVENTED A NEW device for Carriage Brakes, and having received notice from the Patent Office that his CAVEAT is now on file in that office, he now offers the same to the public, with the utmost assurance that a want much needed can now be realized, and all danger in passing over hilly roads and down steep grades can be averted. Persons wishing to examine this new Carriage Brake can do so by calling at the Livery Stable of GODARD & MANN, where one can be seen in actual use.

For the manufacture of these Brakes call on Mr. SNYDER, opposite J. Honeyman's foundry, Front street. For the purchase of County or State rights, apply to S. B. STORY, East Portland, or to J. C. FRANKLIN, Lena, Umatilla Co., Oregon. jal1d1m

Woodchoppers' & Timber Contractors' TOOLS.

P. C. Perkins' FALLING AXES, P. C. Perkins' CHOPPING AXES, P. C. Perkins' MORTISING AXES, P. C. Perkins' DOUBLE-BITTED AXES P. C. Perkins' STEEL WEDGES. P. C. Perkins' STEEL SLEDGES. P. C. Perkins' MATTOCKS.

Above goods are all made to my order and to my pattern of BEST QUALITY OF STEEL. Also, keep Atkins' GENUINE Diamond Silver Steel Cross Cut Saws, at $1 50 per foot. And IMITATION Diamond Saws at 60c per foot (same pattern as kept in Portland.)

d24d1m KIRK SHELDON, Tool Dealer, East Portland.

THE PLACE TO

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

OSCAR KILBOURN, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Corner First and Pine Streets.

Regular Sale Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WILL PURCHASE AND SELL REAL ESTATE Merchandise, Furniture, etc.

WANTS.

SITUATION WANTED, AS A PORTER OR TO DO ANY KIND OF work; address GEORGE BUSH, care this office. j4d1w

CITY PROPERTY WANTED. WE HAVE A GREATER DEMAND FOR CITY lots and houses than we can supply; those wishing to make quick sales will do well to call at once on CREIGHTON & CO., Real Estate Agents, 212 First St. ja3d2t

WANTED. A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN WHO HELD the position of Cashier and Book keeper in a large cotton and grocery store for nine years; best of recommendations as to qualification, steady habits and moral character. Address P. O. Box 575, Portland, Oregon. j4d3t

WANTED. AN EXPERIENCED TELEGRAPHER AND RAILroad man desires work. Would gladly assume duties of operator and clerk in any legitimate business on this coast. Address, H. C. W., this office. ja3d1w1t

PRIVATE BOARDING.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. Location most desirable. Apply at 31 Taylor street. d11

TO LET.

STORE TO LET. A CORNER STORE SUITABLE FOR RETAIL grocery or other light business; good location; room for family to live; rent cheap. Apply to CREIGHTON & CO., Real Estate Agents, 212 First street. ja3d2t

TO LET. A WELL FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR A TERM of months. Apply at CLAY STREET MARKET, corner First and Clay. j7d2t

CARUTHERS' LARGE BARN, MONTHLY rent fifteen dollars. Apply to JOHN SHERWOOD, Milwaukie. d26d1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. THE IMPROVEMENTS ON A HOMESTEAD entry of 80 acres, about eight miles southeast of Hillsboro, Washington county. The land is as good as any in the county, lying on the county road and in a good settlement; improvements consist of house, shed, chicken house, fenced, well and orchard of 60 fruit trees. For particulars inquire at 106 Thirteenth St., between F and G, Portland. j4d3t

FOR SALE. A SMALL IMPROVED FARM NEAR THE city, at a bargain. Inquire 88 Jefferson St. j2d1t

FINE FARM FOR SALE. ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN YAMHILL county of over 200 acres, fine buildings and orchard; large crop now growing and looks splendid. Easy terms of payment. Apply to CREIGHTON & CO., Real Estate Agents, 212 First street. j4d2t

GREAT BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE. THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO DRAW THE attention of the public to the fact that he has in his hands for sale, several lots and blocks in East Portland, principally in Stephens' Addition, some with houses thereon, and others vacant, which he will dispose of at a very low price and on easy terms as he desires to close up the business connected with said land as soon as possible; title perfect. For further particulars apply to WASH. F. ALLEN, at Kirk Sheldon's Hardware Store, J street, East Portland. j23d1m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

LAW FIRM. WM. STRONG, F. R. STRONG, AND THOMAS N. STRONG, Attorneys at Law, &c., have this day formed a copartnership for the practice of their profession, under the name and style of W. STRONG & SONS. Office, Room No. 5, Dekum's Building, corner Washington and First streets, Portland, Or. Jan. 1, 1878. j4d1m

DR. E. A. JONES, Office—2 and 4 Savings Bank Building, 50 First Street, bet. Pine and Ash.

PIPER & DONOVAN, ARCHITECTS, Office in Terwilliger's Building, Room No. 6, cor. Morrison and First streets.

JULES KNAPP, ARCHITECT, Church's Building, S. E. cor. First and Morrison sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Assessment Roll for the City of East Portland, for the year 1879, is now open at the office of the City Treasurer, corner of I and Fourth streets, and that the City taxes are due and must be paid on or before the Eleventh day of February, 1879, without grace. GUST. STRUBE, City Treasurer. East Portland, January, 10, 1879. ja10d5

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between us, under the firm name of Dekum & Bickel is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Frederick Bickel will continue the business at the old stand, No. 84 First street, between Stark and Oak streets. Either party is authorized to receipt for debts due the firm. FRANK DEKUM. FRED. BICKEL. Portland, Oregon, Jan. 6, 1879. ja6d

DISSOLUTION. THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between James Welch and A. W. Bennett in the harness and saddlery business is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James Welch retiring. A. W. Bennett will collect and liquidate all debts of the late firm and continue the business at the old stand. JAMES WELCH. A. W. BENNETT. Portland, Oregon, Dec. 30, 1878. j4d3w

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Willamette Iron Works will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, Jan. 13, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M. J. W. SPRAGUE, President. W. S. THOMPSON, Sec'y. j4d3t

NOTICE. ANY ONE KNOWING THEMSELVES INDEBTed to me please call and settle, as I wish to close my business as soon as possible. j3d1f MRS. G. H. CLARKE.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

SAILORS' REST. REOPENED! North side Washington, bet. Second and Third.

MAISON DOREE, Cor. Washington and First Streets, Q. YOOS

HAS THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING that he has fitted up the above place, and has opened it as a FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT. Oysters in every Style.

FOURNIER'S Central Market Coffee Stand AND RESTAURANT. FIRST CLASS MEALS. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

NORTON HOUSE, Corner C and First Streets, Portland, Ogn.

P. NORTON, PROPRIETOR.

Situated close to Railroad and Steamship offices. Street Cars pass the House every five minutes.

JAMES H. KOONTZ, Umatilla, Oregon, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

RATES REDUCED. A large Fire-Proof Warehouse for storage. Also, dealer in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, Hardware and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. (Established in 1863.)

Mark Goods, care J. H. K., U. JAMES H. KOONTZ. a19d3p

JOHN L. GEORGE, CUTLER, No. 230 First Street, Manufacturer and Dealer in CUTLERY and FANCY GOODS. Only Professional Cutler in town. Razors, Shears, Knives, Skates or any cutting instruments made to order, ground and repaired, at reasonable prices.

JCTION AND COMMISSION.

OSCAR KILBOURN,

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Corner First and Pine Streets.

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A PORTER OR TO DO ANY KIND OF work; address GEORGE BUSH, care this j4dw

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NER STORE SUITABLE FOR RETAIL ocery or family to 1 ve, rent cheap Apply to HTON & CO., Real Estate Agents, 212 First ja10d3t

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REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE olders of the Willamette Iron Works at the office of the Company on Mon- y, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M. J. W. SPRAGUE, President. OMPSON, Sec'y. j4d1d

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AISON DOREE,

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Q. VOOS

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FIRST CLASS MEALS.

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CUTLER,

No. 230 First Street,

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Y CLOTHING.

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1879.

CITY.

SCRIPTURE SOLD.—At the show window of Jones can be seen a large and handsome oil painting, executed by Mr. Edward Hill, which for breadth of handling and excellence of color, combined with its truthfulness to nature, make it one of the finest pictures we have had the pleasure of looking at for a long time. There are also on exhibition a number of small paintings by the same artist executed in his skillful manner. Mr. Hill has sold his two large paintings—one of Mount Hood and the other of Mount Shasta—to Mr. A. Sterritt for the modest sum of $600. Mr. H. has opened a studio in this city and proposes to make Portland his future residence. It is his intention soon to paint a large picture of Mount Adams from a sketch taken at Hood river, taking in the White Salmon and Columbia river. He intends to make this painting his masterpiece.

STEAMER DAYTON—FIRST BOAT.—Capt. Chas. Ballin went down to St. Helens yesterday with the steamer *Dayton* and returned last evening. He reports the river entirely free of ice from this city to St. Helens. The *Dayton* left here in the forenoon and went by way of the slough. There was no ice in the slough and none in the Columbia as far as could be seen up and down. The *Dayton* made the trip in good time and encountered no difficulty coming or going. To the *Dayton* and Capt. Charles Kellogg belong the credit of making the *first* trip through to St. Helens after the river was closed with ice. The people of that town hailed with delight the arrival of the *Dayton* and gazed at her as if they had not seen a steamer for a long time. The *Dayton* brought up the mails.

ICE BOUNDED BY ICE.—Yesterday Pilot Brown arrived at Vancouver from the steamer *Oregon*, which now lies at Willow Bar. Mr. Brown reports that the river is complete- ly crowded with ice at that place, and that the river is surrounded by ice. The ice has been piled up until it is nearly 12 feet thick. Willow Bar is some five miles below the mouth of the Willamette. However, it is thought that the steamer will not be detained long as the increased temperature and the rain will soon cause the ice to give way. We are unable to state whether or not any of the passengers have come ashore.

SALVATION SERVICE.—An interesting praise service was held in Taylor street church every Friday evening, commencing at 6 o'clock. The service consists principally of singing. The young people have taken great interest in it, and it has become an established part of the regular church work. Recently a number of new song books have been provided, which is found a convenient and profitable book for all who desire to learn the popular salvations songs of the day. A large number of persons regularly attend.

ARREST.—This morning, in the U. S. district court, two persons—natives of Greece—were committed to all the rights and privileges of American citizenship. The names of the persons are George Reogeoncoiropile and Demitre Johanniocstrawin. No doubt they will prove estimable American citizens. But, alas! the ghosts of Socrates, Euripides, Praxiteles, Aristotides and the rest, what names!

A PUBLIC FAVORITE.—When Mr. John Maguire first appeared on the stage last night, assuming the character of "O'Hara," in "Old Astray," at New Market, he was welcomed with most hearty applause. It was a well deserved compliment, and must certainly have been appreciated by Mr. Maguire.

THE ARGUS.—We are in receipt of the following dispatch from Trenchard & Upshur, dated at 4:45 P. M. yesterday: A gale is blowing from the southeast; tide falling; raining. No further particulars than telegraphed last from the British ship *Allegiance*. Nothing to see anything.

LETTERS.—The following letters remain uncalled for at the express office in this city: L. Barrett, Mrs. E. F. Delay, Michael Enright, Mrs. James Goodchild, M. Honig, A. Hamilton, Ed. F. Lewis, E. T. Peake, Chas. Pierce, H. B. Parker, Luke Turffrey, Paul Vanderburg, Sam Woodward.

THE ICE GORGE.—We are informed that the ice gorge extends from Willow bar five miles above the mouth of the Willamette to the mouth of Sauvie's island. It is estimated that the Columbia is filled with ice for about 15 miles, extending from Willow bar up beyond Vancouver.

THE *DAYTON*.—This morning at 10 o'clock the *Dayton* will start down the river with freight and passengers. The *City of Quincy* will start at the same time for Lewis river.

STRANDED.

THE SHIP ALLEGIANCE GETS AGROUND AT THE MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA—TUGS GONE TO THE ASSISTANCE.

Those indebted to Col. J. R. Farish for the following dispatch from Messrs. Trenchard & Upshur, of Astoria, of date Jan. 10th:

The British ship *Allegiance*, in coming in to the inner harbor, struck on sands on the Washington territory side, and the three tugs are trying to haul her off. She lies in the same position that the ship *McNear* was a short time ago. The bar is breaking heavily and the following a gale from southeast; weather cloudy and now raining.

The *Allegiance* is of 1,180 tons register, has a poop deck, is 217 feet and 5 inches in length, 37 feet 7 inches in breadth, 22 feet depth of hold. She was built in Liverpool in 1876, and has been owned by D. Morgan and sailed by J. James. She comes to this port from Java, in ballast, to Hewett & Co., and is consigned to United Kingdom. Being a fine iron vessel, she will sustain but little damage if got off soon.

THE COURTS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—DEADY, J.

PORTLAND, Jan. 10, 1879

In Thos. Raine—Information filed for larceny to Indians—Defendant arraigned and plead not guilty entered—Sentenced to 30 days imprisonment in county jail, or pay a fine of $10.

In Robert Hargrave—Same offense—Proceedings.

Court adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

In Georgeoncoiropile and Demitre Johannioestrawin, natives of Greece, admitted to citizenship.

CIRCUIT COURT—BELLINGER, J.

State of Oregon vs Jacob Swards—Cause on trial.

COUNTY COURT—RICE, JUDGE.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

It is hereby ordered that the jail liberties of this county be established as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the south line of Couch's addition in the city of Portland with the low water mark in the Willamette river; thence along said south line of said addition to the center line of Sixth street; thence along center line of Sixth street to the center line of Mill street; thence along center line of Mill street to the low water mark on the Willamette river; thence northerly along said low water mark to the meanderings of said river at low water mark to the place of beginning.

PRAY IN "WORLD'S WEEK OF PRAYER."

Pray for home and foreign missions, and the "whole world." Scripture selections, Matt. xxiv.: 36-49; Isa., lx: 1-5.

Meeting in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, corner of Alder and Second streets, to day noon from 12:15 to 1 o'clock. Strangers and others visiting our city are invited to be present at this meeting and join with those who this day assemble in all the world to pray for the spread of the Gospel in Christ.

In this we are giving this invitation a week in advance for the churches to morrow morning. It is not true that *all* are not welcome in our Father's house. And Portland never had a band of more intelligently devoted workers than at present, and they bid you welcome to-day's church notices. Com.

Trenchard & Co., 86 First, prepare excellent oysters daily from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.

For the stylish bonnetts, hats, infant caps and bridal outfits, go to Mrs. H. Hall's store.

Ben Holladay has the largest and best assorted stock of Ladies' and Children's wool hosiery in the city, which he will sell for the next 30 days at cost. First street, next to corner of Morrison.

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.

Union mass meeting in the Presbyterian Church at 7,30 P. M.

Preaching by Chaplain Stubbs in Plymouth Congregational Church, North Portland, to morrow evening at 7 P. M. Cordial invitation to all.

Congregational Church.—J. A. Cruzan, pastor, will preach Sunday morning. No evening service on account of union service at the Presbyterian Church.

Unitarian church. T. L. Eliot, minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject of the evening, "Lucerne and the Days of William Tell." The public is cordially invited

First Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Alder.—Morning services conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. S. Gatch. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Sunday school concert at 6:30 P. M.

Bethel services by the Portland Seamen's Friend Society to morrow at 2 P. M. on board the *Narnshire*, Captain Nevan This vessel is lying at the foot of D street, and the captain has courteously offered the use of his cabin for these services.

Prof. Julius Lang in place of Rev. J. Gantenbein, will next Sunday ead the services in the German Evangelical Reformed church, North Ninth and Stark streets. Divine services begin every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 2 o'clock.

Preaching every Sunday in German by Rev. H. W. Axthelm, pastor of the Evangelical Association, at Good Templar Hall, Alder and Third streets, at 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all our German friends. Pastor's residence, Harrison and Eleventh streets.

There will be a union religious mass meeting at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening—the congregations of the Baptist, Congregationalist and Presbyterian churches meeting. An overflow meeting will be held in the vestry if necessary. Come and bring with you "Gospel Hymns No. 2."

At the Presbyterian church. Public worship to-morrow morning, conducted by the pastor, A. L. Lindsay. In the evening a union meeting will be held, led by members of the city. School and Bible classes at 12:30; prayer and praise meeting at 6:30, Thursday evening lecture at 7:30. Strangers are always in attendance to provide seats for strangers and visitors.

The regular public services of Taylor street will be resumed on Sabbath. Preaching by the pastor morning and evening. Sabbath school at 2 o'clock Praise service at 6 o'clock. An inquiry meeting will be held after the Sabbath evening service. Classes meet Sabbath at 9 and 10 o'clock, and immediately after the morning public service; also Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock, and Friday evenings.

Rev. G. H. Atkinson will preach in the school house, East Portland—McMillen's Addition—on Sabbath 12th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Communion after the morning service, followed by the Sabbath school, conducted by H. Chaffee, superintendent, and assistants. Evening at 7 o'clock, preaching in the Plymouth church, North Portland, corner E and Fourteenth streets; communion also attended and the ordinance of infant baptism. Rev. G. H. Atkinson and Chaplain Stubbs will unite in conducting the services.

Sabbath school at 3 P. M. in Plymouth church, conducted by Bros. G. Shindler and assistants. We extend a Christian invitation to all the meetings.

AMUSEMENTS.

TWO ORPHANS.—This evening "The Two Orphans" will be repeated for the last time. Do not fail to attend.

MATINEE.—To-morrow afternoon a grand family matinee will be given for the special accommodation of ladies and children. Victor Sardou's great play of "Diplomacy" will be presented for the last time in response to a generally expressed desire.

LED ASTRAY.—This beautiful drama was produced last evening at the New Market Theater on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. Piercy. The piece was superbly mounted and ran smoothly from the rise of the curtain to the fall of the same. The extreme crowded state of the columns prevents part culariding. Suffice it to say that the characters were entrusted to careful and experienced hands. Between the fifth and sixth acts Mr. Walter Lennon made his appearance and recited in admirable style an original poem entitled "Our Native Land," at the close of which he was called before the curtain.

READINGS.—Miss Tuthill gave another reading last night at Mr. Smith's Hall to a fair audience notwithstanding the exceedingly inclement weather, and we have seldom seen people more thoroughly pleased. The lady was kindly in as good voice as on the preceding evening, but in the rendition of a well selected and varied programme she showed elocutionary ability of the highest order. The most thrilling and best rendered piece of the evening, according to our judgment, was the Sioux Chief's Daughter, by Miller. The brief poem, well adapted to the lady's voice, which is of great compass and thoroughly cultivated. The other selections were given with much ability, but the one by T. B. Beecher, entitled "Brudder Anderson," we would advise her to drop, as it is impossible for her to produce it in the peculiar manner which can alone make it interesting. But few ladies have ever read before a Portland audience who possessed a more cultivated or flexible voice than Miss Tuthill and we are glad to know that she will probably remain in the city permanently. She was assisted last evening by Mrs. Tuthill, who executed some splendid selections in a very skillful manner.

BRIEF NOTES.

Rain.

Mud, mud.

The river is rising.

"The Two Orphans."

Matinee—"Diplomacy."

Flooded streets last evening.

Portland needs more sewers.

Steamer *Oregon* is still delayed.

A splendid number just out—THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN.

The O. R. N. Co. will probably dispatch a steamer for Astoria Monday.

With or without wrapper, only ten cents—THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, just issued, is one of the best numbers published.

Buy a copy and send it to your friends in the east—THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN.

Two steamers, the *Dayton* and *City of Quincy*, will start down the river this morning.

Capt. Chas Kellogg was the first to "break the ice" yesterday with his steamer, the *Dayton*.

Judge Deady will decide in the U. S district court this morning the motion for a new trial in the case of U. S. vs W. C. Griswold.

WEATHER UP THE COLUMBIA.

JANUARY 10, 8 A. M.

Wallula—Foggy; wind down-stream; thermometer 18°; river full of moving ice.

Hood River—Cloudy; raining; thermometer 40°; up-stream wind; no ice in river.

Celilo—Weather cloudy; thermometer 40°; river on a stand; very warm; wind up-stream; considerable ice floating.

The Dalles—Cloudy; thermometer 46°; wind up-stream breeze.

Cascades—Cloudy; wind up river; thermometer 49°; no ice in the river.

Walla Walla—Clear; thermometer 32°; warm wind from the south.

Umatilla—Cloudy, foggy and calm; thermometer 32°.

JANUARY 10, 2 P. M.

The Dalles—No wind; barometer falling quite fast since 11 this morning.

Celilo—Been very warm here since yesterday; thermometer 48° now with warm breeze up stream.

Umatilla—Ther mometer 33°; cloudy.

Wallula—Cloudy; wind up stream; thermometer 38°, river about half full of running ice; that is ice ends only about half-way across from this shore; the wind crowds into this side.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS.

John Burke to Walter H. Barjel, lots 3 and 4, blk 187, East Portland; $650

RELEASE.

O. & W. T. I. Co. to W. F. Brown and wife, Dec 29, 1877, lot 1, blk 9, and lot 1, blk 4, in Portland Homestead Association tract; $800.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Attention is called to the important announcement of Olds & King. This affirm announce that they are selling their very large and fashionable stock of goods *at cost*. Their stock consists of dress goods, wool dress goods, flannels, shawls, shirts, underwear, hosiery, etc., etc. Messrs. Olds & King are determined to reduce the r stock, and to that end will hold a grand clearance sale.

PERSONAL.

Mr. F. H. Lamb, who, by action of the board of directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company at a meeting recently held in San Francisco, was transferred from his district to one in California, will take his departure on the steamer *Oregon*. Mr. Lamb will hereafter reside in San Francisco.

Go to Ackerman Bros.

"Dam ana is an Herb."

For a nice fitting and stylish suit, ladies be sure to call at the popular IXL, 151 Third st., near Morrison.

Don't forget to call to day and take a setting at Abell's. You know it is best to do to-day what might be done to-morrow.

IN A STATE OF SIEGE.—The public have found where to get furniture, elegant, substantial and *cheap*, and are flocking to Edwards & Birmingham's, where everything to make a home comfortable can be found. Come one come all! Corner Second and Yamhill streets, up stairs

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—Dickey's "Creme de Lis" has now been before the pub lic for ten years, during which time the beautiful preparation has met with the highest approval at the hands of the fair sex—being as all who have used it will verify, the only perfect preparation of its kind. Every ingredient entering the composition of Dickey's Creme de Lis" is subjected to the most rigid tests of modern Chemistry, to insure the uniformity and purity of its combination, and neither time not expense have been spared to make it perfect—it being well known the public will appreciate and support a truly meritorious article. Several now beautifiers under various names, have lately started into existence, but Dickey's "Creme de Lis" has no competition in merit. Sold by all druggists,

NOTES FROM SALEM.

Our regular correspondent writing from the above place under date of January 10th, sends the following:

There are over two hundred students in attendance at the Willamette University.

The Salemites are pleased to learn that Manager Maguire of your city contemplates visiting this place with his company.

The firm of Farrar Bros. & Co., have been dissolved by mutual consent, but they will carry on their respective stores as usual.

A number of Salem "three linkers" will go to Stayton next Saturday evening to assist D. D. G. M Chamberlin in installing the officers of the lodge in that city.

Highland Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., of Eola, to-day filed articles of incorporation with Thomas Pearce, William Waters and Thos. Jordan as trustees. Capital stock, $600.

Next Friday is the day set for the execution of J. D. Whitney in this city. It is presumed, however, that a stay of execution will be granted to enable his case to come up in the supreme court.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Blanche Patterson, one of the most accomplished and successful music teachers in the city, has just been appointed teacher of music at the blind school It is certainly a meritorious action on the part of the board of education.

Chemeketa Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., installed their officers for the ensuing term on Wednesday evening last. Olive Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., will hold a public installation of officers on Tuesday evening next and at the same time receive their friends, it being the anniversary of their organization.

The following commissions have just been issued from the office of the secretary of state by direction of his excellency the governor. Notaries public—Alex. Meachen, Astoria; J. W. Blackwell, Highland. Commissioner of deeds for Oregon—J. T. Turner, Washington, D. C. Owen Cox, captain; L. C. Webber, 1st lieutenant; J. Cusick, 2d lieutenant, Emmet Guards, Portland. Thos. Mountain, Captain. B. Barry, 1st lieutenant, Portland Light Battery.

From the quarterly report of Louis C. Tuck, principal of the deaf mute school, just filed in the office of the secretary of state, we learn that the entire amount spent since December 7th, when Mr. Tuck took charge, is $232 53, of which about one-third was for bedding, etc. Twenty-two persons, including the matron, have been provided with board, washing and light at an expense of $162, or $1 84 per capita per week for the four weeks ending January 3, 1879. During the month of December, 1877, there were 24 persons in the school and the amount paid by the state for their board was $395 04. The amount it has cost the state during the month just closed was $162, to which add the salary of the matron, $41 66, aggregates $203 66, a difference in favor of the present management of nearly one-half. The per capita per week for the entire expenses, excepting salaries, rent and fuel, for the four weeks just closed was $2 64. The general health of all the inmates is excellent, and the school may without exaggeration be reported in a flourishing condition.

SUPREME COURT.

SALEM, Jan. 9.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

J. N. Dolph, res., vs Harlow Barney, app., mandate from supreme court of the United States entered of record, and mandate ordered to circuit court for Polk county.

Anderson Edwards, app., vs R. S. Perkins, res., appeal from Washington county; *ex parte* motion to amend the transcript filed and allowed.

State of Oregon, res., vs John D. Whitney, app., on appeal by defendant. This is a motion by the state for a rule on the clerk of the court below, requiring him to send up to this court as a part of the transcript herein a copy of the written charge delivered to the jury in this cause in the court below. The bill of exceptions contains detached parts of the charge, and the defendant herein seeks a reversal of the judgment of the court below on alleged errors in said charge.

The state through its counsel claims that the charge should be taken and construed as a whole, and not in parts, and ask that inasmuch as the charge in full is not in the bill it should be certified up as a part of the record.

Counsel for defendant claims that it is not a part of the judgment roll, and therefore should not be certified up as a part of the transcript. We think that inasmuch as it is in writing and on file, it becomes a part of the record. The bill of exceptions contains only a portion of the charge. We think that the whole charge may be considered as a part of the bill of exceptions, which may explain that part set out in the bill. The state therefore is entitled to have before this court for examination; J. J. Whitney and W. W. Ramsey for the state, and J. A. Stratton for defendant.

J. A. Heilner & Co. app., vs Union county, app; cause argued and submitted.

Ben. Holladay, res., vs S. G. Elliott, app.; appeal from Marion county and *ex parte* motion to perfect transcript filed and allowed.

Adjourned till 9 A. M, to-morrow.

FRIDAY, Jan. 10.

E. A. Rees, res., vs Geo Rees, app.; appeal from Umatilla county; motion to dismiss and cross motion to perfect appeal argued and submitted.

R. R. Thomas & Co apps., vs L. Lawhorn, et al, res., appeal from Coos county, caused argued and submitted.

Adjourned till 1:30 P. M.

OREGON.

Wheat 81 cents at Albany.

The Albany city government owes $1,500.

The steamer *S. T. Church* is in the dry dock at Oregon City.

There is a Welsh settlement five miles out of Oregon City on the Molalla road. "Cymri or bust."

A new weekly paper called the *Coast Mail* has been started at Marshfield, Coos Bay, by Webster & Hacker.

Tom Raines was arrested at Dallas this week by Deputy Marshal Burns on charge of selling whisky to Indians.

Last Saturday evening the Centerville flouring and saw mills, the property of J. C. Trullinger, were destroyed by fire. The loss is about $6,000. Insurance not stated.

E M. Waite has finished the laws and journals of the last session of the legislature, and the school laws and report of the investigating committee are about all that remains to be done for this year.

Marshfield *Coast Mail*: We have learned that recently a party of Indians camped near Thos. Norris' place, on the Coos Bay Wagon Road, left one of their number sick. One of the neighbors kindly built a fire near him to enable him to keep warm. He was afterwards found dead with his arms badly burned, but whether he died from his burns or from disease, is not known.

The Washington County Agricultural Society met at Hillsboro Jan. 4th and held their annual election. The following were elected directors for the year: R. Imbrie, J. R. Porter, W. R. Jackson, S. J. Stott, T. D. Humphreys, I. Butler, D. M. C. Gault, W. G. Scoggin, J. D. Rowell. The board of directors then organized by electing R. Imbrie president, D. M. C. Gault secretary, W. R. Jackson treasurer. The board then adjourned to meet at same place on Jan. 31st.

"Damiana is an Herb."

Smith's extracts for sale in all groceries.

For information go to Oregon Intelligence Office, No. 213 First st., Price & Maxwell.

Dr. D. Siddall, Dentist, rooms over the bank, French's building, The Dalles, Or.

Mme Demorest's ladies' shoulder braces, 75 cents each, also ladies' skirt suspenders, 37½ cents each, at agency, Mrs. Chas Tichnor's, Portland, Oregon.

THE GEM, ASTORIA.—Connected with Peter Wilhelm's Astoria, is a Ship Masters' Reading Room, where the latest shipping papers are on file. Also, Homeward and Outward Bound List. Western Union Telegraph Office next door

Dr. D. H. McLennan, test and business medium. Wonderful tests with names given. Communications strictly private. 153 Fourth street, corner of Morrison.

Our advice to friends who are troubled with rheumatism, is to try Fresh's celebrated Hamburg Tea. It is a very simple remedy, but has done wonders in many bad cases of this terrible disease.

Stop Poisoning your Teeth

and gums with corroding washes and injurious powders, and use instead the wholesome, fragrant SOZODONT, which confers radiant whiteness upon the teeth, and defends them from premature destruction. It is never used in vain.

Dr H. F. Adams will remain at the St. Charles hotel until further notice. Dr. Adams is a regular physician, also an old army surgeon, a man of experience and good judgment. Dr. Adams gives special attention to diseases of the eye and ear, throat, lungs, and all diseases of the respiratory organs. Dr. Adams invites all who are afflicted to call on him and be satisfied, however complicated the case may be. Consultation free.

SNAKE RIVER.

It is Great Gold-Bearing Sand-Bars Being Located—Lane's Successful Washings with Plated Plates—Ten Dollars per Day Where Capital is Invested—The Source of the Gold Discovered in the Wind River Range.

[From the Salt Lake Tribune.]

For many years fine gold in immense quantities has been known to exist in all the bars along Snake river from its mouth to its source in the Wind river mountains, but not until recently has any process been known by which the noble metal could be saved. Now, however, there comes up a new method, by which the floating gold itself can be caught. This process, therefore, renders every bar on the great river valuable, where water can be taken out either by ditches or by pumps. The gold-bearing sands of the Snake are piled up in immense bars along the whole length of the river, and in places form the banks and stretch back to the plane.

THE SAND

is fine, having scattered through it considerable quantities of smooth, round rocks and pebbles varying in size from a pea to a hickory nut, and where the river cuts the bars, as at Corbett's Station, the sand and gravel are so loose that hundreds of tons can be moved by a small stream of water in a few hours. And loose as this is, it is full of minute particles of gold, which it has been demonstrated can be saved by the use of silver-plated copper plates.

GOLD BEARING BARS

Rise forty feet above the surface of the river, and present sharp bluffs of sand overlooking the stream, which are so low that during the early summer they are apt to be overflowed. Again, some of them are covered with soil which carries no gold at all, and have to be stripped off before the sand can be washed, while those lying far up the river prospect from the grass roots to the very edge of the water. Here a shovelful of sand may be taken up anywhere and washed, and the prospector is sure of getting colors, while from some of the bars the prospects are alive with black sand and fine particles of gold. The owners of such bars, who are able to expend from two to four thousand dollars in taking the water out of the river and purchasing the plated plates, have ample fortunes, because if the gravel does not carry more than fifty cents to the ton, it is so loose that a small head of water will wash many tons of it in a single hour where the bars are high enough to permit of any kind of a fall for a tail-race.

THE LANE PROPERTY,

Situated down near where Raft river mingles its waters with the Snake, has been the means of attracting the attention of capitalists from on this coast. Early last summer Mr. Lane put in two sets of silver plated plates, sixteen plates to the set, and, with four men to operate them night and day, at once commenced taking out the precious metal. The fact was talked of in mining circles, and the next session arrived at that Mr. Lane was putting up "ooh," by which he hoped to dispose of his mining ground to Chinese companies in California. The Indian war opened about that time, and little attention was paid to the mining operations on the river, though a few miners who took the trouble to examine the working of the plates at Mr. Lane's claims, located bars, and commenced operations for themselves. In the course of a short time a Chinese company bought a fifteen acre claim put up a set of ten plates and commenced work. Companies of white men followed suite, and some six claims are now being worked in the neighborhood of Raft river, all meeting with more or less success. Mr. Lane claims to be taking out

$20 PER DAY

To the man, but if it is one-third of that amount it is a good mining business, and will make him an everlasting fortune. With their ten plates the Chinese company are said to be taking out $40 per day. Mr. Henry W. Lawrance, of this city, visited these claims last summer, and saw them worked to his own satisfaction. Some of the gold from the Lawrance mine passed through his hands in a business transaction, so that he became confident of the value of these Snake river bars. Subsequently he went to the river, and in company with Mr. Holmes located a very fine bar, called

THE LAWRENCE,

At the mouth of Blackfoot, the present terminus of the Utah & Northern railroad. A canal three miles in length was surveyed to take the water out of Blackfoot, and the work on this ditch is being pushed along, so that everything will be in readiness to put the plates in to operation as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the early spring. The sand in the Lawrance prospects rich from the surface to the river's edge, and the gold is found to work this claim will not cost to exceed $2000, with the plates and the necessary machinery to operate them will not exceed an out-lay of $1000. It is confidently expected, therefore, that by the first of next June the Lawrence bar will be yielding $50 per day, while the work will be done by two or three men. Following Mr. Lawrence

THE CLOHECY COMPANY

Went to the Snake and located some 20,000 feet of ground on the river above Eagle Rock bridge. They also located a canal by which water can be taken out of the Blackfoot at a nominal cost, and are now only awaiting pleasant weather to begin vigorous operations. An experiment was made by them with imperfect plates, and it failed, as the verdigris arose, allowing the gold to escape over the plates with the sand and water. As soon as the operations of this company became known,

THE SNAKE RIVER MINING COMPANY

Sent out a prospecting party, who located four claims; the Corbett bar, near Corbett's Station, on the southeast bank of the river; another called the Conklin on the north bank of the stream a few miles below Eagle Rock bridge; a third bar adjoining the Lawrence claim at the mouth of Blackfoot, and the Salt Lake bar lying beside the Clohecy claims. All these claims prospect as well as the Lawrence and Lane, but the Corbett and Conklin will have to be worked with water pumped from the river.

OTHER PROSPECTING PARTIES

Followed these from Utah and located very promising claims all along the river, some of the best of which are on the South Fork, about eighty miles above the bridge. The gold everywhere is fine, and the question is where is

ITS SOURCE?

Some are of the opinion that the Snake river bars are the concentrated washings of a vast extent of sand hills stretching from Laramie, on the Union Pacific railroad to Butte City in Montana; but such a theory is a trifle thin. Others think the bars are the bed of an ancient lake, and that the golden sands were brought down by glacial action from the gold deposits of Montana. But good sense would seem to point the miner to the Wind river mountains, where the river rises, for the source of the gold. Indeed, one company claim to have found

THE GREAT LEDGE

From which the gold is brought down to the valley. They say it is from Mount Pisgah, where an immense belt of porphyry crops out of the mountains for a great distance, and scatters the precious metal with black metallic iron from the dyke to the river, a distance of thirty miles. This company, headed by no less a name than Mr. John Tiernan, have nine mile claim locations on this porphyry belt, and intend to begin vigorous operations on them as soon as the country, which is now full of snow, becomes accessible. In speaking of the Snake, the Idaho *Statesman* says:

THE WONDERFUL RIVER.

The events of the past season have awakened a new interest in the great river which traverses Eastern and Central Idaho, and bounds the territory on the west.

The introduction of methods by which the extensive placers along the banks of Snake river are being profitably worked, will attract many to Idaho who would otherwise have delayed their coming for years. The vast sage plains, so dreary and desert-like in appearance to those who see them for the first time, are known to possess all the elements of fertility and productiveness, only wanting the hand of man, to irrigate and cultivate, to make them blossom as the rose.

The river itself is a series of wonders, from its sources to its mouth—in the picturesque basaltic formations which form its banks and bluffs; in its majestic cataracts; its numerous cascades and rapids, and its glassy stretches, where its current of unknown depth moves calmly but strongly toward the next leap through gorges and over precipices. The tourist, who has seen all the rest of the world, and has not seen the great Shoshone Falls and the surrounding cataracts, with the many wonders which present themselves to the eye, has failed to see what would give a grand and beautiful completion to his experiences.

The great line of transcontinental travel for pleasure seekers, as well as for others, will, in the near future, be along the Yellowstone valley. Other Territories have their attractions, which have been duly noticed by a living poet who has seen and knows them all.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES.—The cheapest place to buy your masks, or rent your masquerade suits, or buy your trimmings, is at Mrs. Chas. Tichner's, corner of First and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or. Send stamps for price list.

MRS. DR. BURR,

Homeopathic Physician and Electrician, First street, bet. Morrison and Alder.

LESSONS ON THE VIOLIN.

PROF. H. C. KAY, successful teacher of the Violin in all its branches for the past 15 years has a few hours vacant. Leave orders at the music store of D. W Prentice & Co., 168 First street or at residence on Seventh street bet. Salmon & Main

FINKEN'S HAVANA CIGAR STORE

Has the largest and best selected stock of cigars in the city, comprising New York, Key West and imported Havanas. Call and be convinced that you can get a better article for a less price than at any other store in the city. No 142 First st., near Alder Sole Agency for the Celebrated Kerbs and Spiets New York Cigars

A CARD FROM DR. WALTER HYDE.

Much sickness prevails in Portland just now owing to climatic changes and other causes, and I am completely by the needs of my patients to discontinue our evening spiritual circles, except Saturday and Sunday evenings. Two or three days' time is sufficient to break up fevers, 'tis true, but many patients monopolize time

Physicians never think of giving medicines to a dead body, for they have to depend on the vital and living forces to expel the medicine and perform the cure. But in our magnetic treatment we take hold of the life forces and require their action—an equilibrium is established and the disease gone. Sunburn and doubtful cases solicited by

DR. WALTER HYDE, No 141

PORTLAND CHINESE MISSION SCHOOL REPORT.

TO THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PORTLAND, OREGON:

For the year just closed your Chinese Mission School has been prospered beyond expectation, when the great opposition from without is taken into consideration. The lives of those attending has for months been threatened, at one time making the continued existence of your mission doubtful; but the final effort has been to him

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1879.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 10, 1879.

Silver coin—2@2¼ per cent. discount.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Currency—99 95@par.
Silver—97 50–100@98c.
Trade dollars—96@96.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Silver bullion, 8.
5-20s of 1867, 2; 5s of 1881, 7¼; 4s closed at 7¼; 4½s closed 5¾.
LONDON, Jan. 10.—Consols 95 13-16 money
Silver 49½.
5s, 9⅝ 4½s, 75¼.

The ice blockade appears to be breaking, and we may then look confidently for a revival of business, which at present is exceedingly dull, though receipts of domestic products are beginning to show some increase.

The following are the receipts of domestic produce by rail and boat for the week ending at noon to-day and since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Total since Jan. 1.
Wheat, centals	23,791	37,441
Flour, barrels	1,233	3,378
Oats, sacks	271	633
Apples, boxes	69	102
Meat, packages, etc	38	65
Hogs	12	20
Lard, cases and cans	88	301
Hides	41	194
Bitter, packages	8	14
Onions, sacks	200	725
Eggs, boxes	63	93
Hops, bales	14	14
Cheese, boxes	49	49

San Francisco Produce and General Markets.

[FIRST DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.

Wheat—Weaker and very dull; New York market strong.
Barley—Steady; demand slack.
Corn—Firm; demand moderate.
FLOUR—Fair consumptive demand.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Bran—Market advanced to $17; oilcake, $33.
Wheat—Market opened dull and easier owing to advices from the other side; quote best milling at $1 75; shipping, $1 70 alongside.
Oats—Good to choice Humboldt feed, $1 35@1 37½; consumptive demand is small.

ATLANTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.

Wheat—83¾c—83¾ per bushel February delivery.

English Wheat Market.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Floating cargoes, rather easier; cargoes on passage and for shipment, quiet; Mark Lane, slow.

Quotations of good cargoes, off coast, per 480 lbs sea damage for seller's account, less usual 2½ per cent. commission: Med. Gh. or Mil. wheat, 39s 6d @40s; red winter, 43@43s 6d; California, 45.

Good shipping California wheat, on passage, per 500 lbs, Queenstown for orders, just shipped or to be promptly shipped, 44s; nearly due, 44s 6d; fair average Gh. or Mil. for shipment during present month and following one, per 480 lbs. Am. terms. Imports of wheat into U. K. during past week, qrs., 175,000@180,000; imports of flour into U. K. during past week, bbls., 119,000@115,000; Liverpool wheat on spot, steady.

Weather in England—Frost continues.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—Wheat—Spot strong.
Wheat on passage, 1,800,000 qrs.
Corn on passage, 840,000 qrs.

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Arrived—Bk Vladimir, Arctic ocean; ship Shirley, Tacoma; bk Emerald, Port Gamble; bk Lizzie Williams, Seattle.
Cleared—Brships Greta and John Kerr, Queenstown.
To sail—16th, stmr Empire, Victoria; 15th, schr C. H. Merchant, Coos bay.
VICTORIA, Jan. 9.—Sailed—Fr bk Jean Pierre, Cape of Good Hope.
Arrived—Bk Heela, San Francisco.
PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 10.—Arrived—Bk Camden, Honolulu.
ASTORIA, Jan. 10—9 A. M.—No wind; tide low; bar rough; cloudy and rainy; revenue cutter Tom Corwin left for Shoalwater bay yesterday at 8 A. M.
PORT BLAKELY, Jan. 10.—Arrived—Am bk Cowper, San Francisco.
VICTORIA, Jan. 10.—Sailed—Ss Alaska, San Fran.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Ladies' List.

Anderson, Cecilia
Bailey, Mrs Olive
Bearse, Mrs Harriet
Bliss, Miss Clara
Broebstet, Mrs Eliz
Blum, Louise (2)
Blaker, Mrs Estella
Bell, Mary A.
Bannatz, Dolly A
Brigman, Jennie
Brown, Mary
Burnham, Anna
Clark, Virginia L.
Campbell, Mrs E K
Caffery, Katie
Christenson, Mrs E
Coomans, Madame L
Cosgdon, Mrs Ella
Cummings, Cecilia
Carr, Mrs Josephine
Carr, Rosena
Carey, Sophia
Clifton, Miss J
Collicott, Addie
Cumings, Mrs Eliza 3
Cummings, Mrs Alice
Dean, Mrs J S
Danker, Mrs Alex
Dimmick, Mrs Ophelia
Eaton, Mrs R H
Fellowes, Mary
Fitzsimons, Annie
Fort, Mrs J P
Gaarde, Marie
Grimes, Mary
Gore, Mrs E M
Gould, Miss M A
Harper, Mrs S S
Hausman, Mrs Jessie
Hermig, Katie
Hudson, Hettie Jane
Johnson, Mrs Angelina
Jones, Mrs Emma J
Jones, Annie E
Kline, Mary
Kelly, Mrs Harrison
Kelly, Mrs M T
Kelly, Mrs T
Kinney, Mrs A W
Kinney, Mrs L P
Kubler, Emma
Landess, Mrs Jane
Lachman, Mrs C M
Linder, Julia
Marton, Mrs Sarah
Maloney, Mrs T
Miller, Augusta
Miller, Mrs Francis
Miner, Mrs Sarah J
Montgomery, Ella
Mitchell, May
Morris, Mrs
Morrill, Mrs Ida
Morris, Susannah
Mock, Mary
McKay, Alice
McPellen, Nellie
McCarron, Margaret
Newell, Rachel
Norton, Mrs Annie
Owens, Sarah
O'Keane, Mrs E
Pfaender, Mrs Elias
Peterson, Louise
Peterson, Mrs Annie E
Persom, Mrs Elizabeth
Perry, Mrs Ed
Portmann, Emma
Pope, Mrs B L
Ras, Mrs Geo
Randall, Mrs Sarah
Reed, Mrs S H
Reynolds, Clara F
Reed, Anna
Rynerson, Mrs E
Reynolds, Amy
Richard, Nellie
Richardson, Mary E
Sanders, Mrs Kate
Swager, Mrs M A
Stewart, Mrs Annie
Sprague, Mrs Ella
Sweeney, Hannah
Stephenson, Maggie
Stewart, Nellie
Shea, Mrs Dan
Stillman, Mrs Melissa
Schonwasser, Mary
Shields, Kate
Scott, Mrs Richard
Taylor, Ella
Taylor, Emma
Taylor, Mrs Bell
Tanner, Mrs Hattie
Terry, Mrs Lou R
Tingrey, Miss C
Torpan, Mrs V
Thompson, Daisey
Thomas, Mrs
Thorn, Hattie
Thomson, Mrs G
Vaughn, Libbie
Valbrusch, Mrs Mary
Vaughn, Mrs Ida
Vincent, Lilla
Vincent, Flora
Warren, Clara
Washburn, Florence,
Waldin, Miss A O
Walker, Fannie
White, Mrs M A
Wilson, Mrs Rosa
Wiseman, Mrs Jennie
Williams, Nellie
Wilson, Mrs Martha E

Gentlemen's List.

Amell, A J
Brazzar, C
Bailes, M
Barens, R J
Barry, B
Barton, F
Behrens, V D
Bennett, J
Beers, C
Brown, J W
Brown, M
Brown, F
Brown, W T
Buckley, A
Burkhard, J
Caldwell, D
Carothers, C
Cordier, L
Cowan, J P
Cotter, P
Cook, A
Collins, R
Cremer, C
Clark, T J
Chinnery, E
Cunningham, N
Cunningham, R
Denker, D
Davis, P W
Dieterhaupt, F
Dodge, B P
Dougherty, M
Doughty, W C
Eisler, C
Eisenhaur, C
Fether, J A
Follows, R A
Fuelse, A
Frank, CT & Co
Fredeen, J
Gumbinner, F
Germain, T
Gilchrist, D H
Green, C W
Heilberk, H
Hesketh, J
Hislop, J
Hoag, F E
Holcum, W
Harald, J J
Harland, F P
Hannan, W
Hennessy, E
Henderson, H
Hill, H B
Jackson, C
Johnson, A J
Johnson, J C
Matheson, W
Mercer, K B
Mehl, F J
Miller, A
Mitchell, L
Maran, J
Murray, F T
Maloney, J
McKeever, W
Neidhult, F
O'Connor, O
Pyle, J
Pullen, J E
Patton, B R
Poulson, P A
Porak, R
Printz, D H
Quanpt, L
Rodabaugh, T J
Roberts, W E
Sperry, O
Swarts, C E
Surface, L
Stevenson, T G
Thompson, G
Webster, A
Western, J
Waller, D
Ward, M T
Walsh, J
Wilson, E
Wilson, J

GEO. E. COLE, P. M.

I firmly believe Fellows' Hypophosphites has done more good than any medicine yet discovered in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough and kindred diseases.
W. H. THOMPSON,
Telegraph Station,
Harbour Grace, Newfoundland.

Persons suffering from impure blood, or whose health is giving away, either as ministers or those who study closely, will find Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites the material to build them up, and the tonic to keep them there.
Pugwash, N. H. DR. CLAY.

Each effort of the mind, every act of the body, will extract a volume of nervous element in proportion to the magnitude of the thought or action, and since Fellows' Hypophosphites really will supply the *vis vitæ* to the body, it must support the human mechanism successfully after the vigor of youth is passed.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.

Ophir—200 shs 3¼, 3½.
Mexican—180 shs 29¾.
G & C—300 shs 10¾, 11, 10⅞, 11.
B & B—500 shs 19¾, 19⅝, 20.
Con Va—600 shs 10¾, 10⅝, 10¾, 10¼.
Chollar—420 shs 14½.
H & N—65 shs 14¼, 14⅛, 14⅜.
Point—1100 shs 8, 8⅜, 8, 8⅜.
Jacket—1000 shs 16½, 17, 16⅞, 17, 17⅛, 17.
Imperial—1100 shs 85c, 80, 85.
Kentuck—265 shs 5, 4¾, 4 80, 4 90, 5.
Alpha—90 shs 13½.
Belcher—60 shs 8¼.
Confidence—650 shs 13¾, 13, 14, 13¾, 13⅝, 14, 12½.
S Nevada—$42, 42½, 43.
Utah—130 shs 13½.
Bullion—300 shs 6¾, 6¾, 6⅝, 7.
Exchequer—100 shs 4 80, 4 90, 4 75, 4 95, 5.
Overman—120 shs 9¾, 9½.
Justice—300 shs 4 10, 4 05, 4.
Union—460 shs 55, 56¼, 55.
Succor—50 shs 25c.
Alta—350 shs 5¾, 7.
Lady Bryan—600 shs 65c, 60.
Julia—525 shs 3 40, 3 45, 3½.
Caledonia—175 shs $2 85, 2 80.
Imperial—400 shs 35c.
Baltimore—530 shs 1½.
S Hill—200 shs $1 75, 1 65.
Challenge—1000 $2 25, 2 20, 2 25, 2 20, 2 40.
N York—50 shs 75c.
Sheridan—250 shs 40c.
Lady Washington—$1 20.
Kossuth—400 shs 20c.
W Fargo—140 shs 28½.
Leviathan—300 shs 55c.
N Con Va—800 shs $6, 5¾.
M Star—100 shs $3.
Trojan—1950 shs 50c.
Benton—535 shs 3¾, 3¼, 3 20.
St Louis—150 shs 50c.
Flowery—125 shs 15c.
N Bonanza—350 shs $1 25.
S Silver—870 shs 70c, 60, 50, 80.
Point—100 shs $4 55.

AFTERNOON SALES.

R & E—100 shs 8⅞.
Eu Con—130 shs 83½.
Belmont—120 shs 60c.
Belle—125 shs 35.
Hussey—150 shs 15c.
Manhattan—30 shs 40¼.
Prize—1450 shs 5¾, 5⅝.
Argenta—1090 shs 1¼, 1 30.
Eureka—25 shs $31.
Navajo—320 shs 45c, 40.
Endowment—500 shs 35c.
Independence—1200 shs 1 05, 1 10.
Belle Isle—750 shs 20c.
Day—200 shs 20c.
High Bridge—1250 shs $2, 2 05, 2 05 s 90.
Paradise—600 shs $3.
Albion—125 shs $1.
Modoc—350 shs 50c.
N Cisco—20 shs 20c.
Bodie—170 shs $9, 9¼.
Bechtel—50 shs 60c, 70.
Tioga—200 shs 1¼, 1 40, 1 35.
Summit—50 shs $1 60.
Paradise—100 shs $3.
Bulwer—90 shs 15c.
Goodshaw—300 shs 35c.
Oriental—330 shs 65c, 70.
Blankhawk—100 shs 55c; assessment delinquent.
Booker—120 shs 40c.
S Standard—200 shs 10c.
Mono—525 shs 2¾, 2, 1¾, 1 90.
Con Pacific—500 shs $1¾, 1 80.
Dudley—720 shs 75c, 70, 65.
White—130 shs $4.
G Terra—100 shs $5
Goodshaw assessed 10c.

H. M. PENAN.

His Wonderful Success

IN THE TREATMENT OF ALL

Chronic and Difficult Diseases.

He has astonished the People of this Coast by his skillful Operations.

HE HAS TAUGHT IN HIS

public and private lectures the true principles of health and life to both male and female. He has also warned them against habits that would be likely to produce disease, in plain and comprehensive language. But where he has found them crushed and broken down by disease, mentally and physically, he has restored them to health and happiness, for it is well understood that without health there can be no happiness.

DR. BRENAN

has made a specialty in the treatment of the following diseases: Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the throat and chest, by an entirely new system only known to himself. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, including Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness of pre-nature loss of Manhood. In the treatment of these diseases he has made a world-wide reputation by his, astonishing success, not only on this Coast but throughout the whole United States. Diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys as well as all diseases of the blood and skin he has become master of, and never fails to give relief at once, and permanently cures if the case is applied to in time.

THE DOCTOR HAS GIVEN SPECIAL LECTURES

to ladies only for years and is perfectly familiar with all female complaints, and understands their delicate and refined organization, as well as the proper remedies which should be used to allay their suffering and restore them to perfect health.

THE DOCTOR HAS THIS ADVANTAGE

over most physicians—he can tell the patients' disease the moment he comes in contact with them without any aid from the individual. This accounts in part for his great professional success.

All surgical operations can be performed by his skillful hand, and the patient need not fear the result.

DR. BRENAN

will send to those living at a distance and who can not well visit his office a list of Printed Questions and by the answers when filled out he can tell the disease as well as the proper treatment almost as well as seeing the patient personally, and will forward the proper medicines, or instruments, to any part of the country with full instructions and advice. Each letter requiring advice or list of questions, must contain two postage stamps.

Everything strictly confidential and honorable.

THE DOCTOR

has studied in the best Medical Schools in Europe and three years in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, as more than one of the Medical men of the Medical Faculty in this State can testify.

CAUTION.

Persons coming to Portland, requiring medical treatment of the proper kind, who desire to consult with me, will please beware of persons who may try to coax them away to other so-called Doctors, through pretended friendship for the patients. Look out for them; they are knaves, prompted by selfish motives and what they can make. Be sure and ask for DR. PAUL M. BRENAN, the *Medical Lecturer*, and read his sign on his door.

Office, 63 First street, over McCormick's Franklin Bookstore.

"PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY!"

WILLAMETTE STOVE WORKS,

RICHARDS & ROGERS Proprietors.

Front Street, between Main and Madison.

Dexter Cook Stoves, Parlor and Box Stoves Round Monitor, Hollow Ware, &c.

STOVE EXTRAS, of all kinds, made to order.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

BLUE GRAVEL HYDRAULIC GOLD PLACER Mining Company. Location of works, Galice creek, Josephine county, State of Oregon. location of principal place of business, Portland, Oregon. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors, held on the 4th day of January, 1879, an assessment (No. 2) of six (6) cents per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable on or before the first day of February, 1879, to the secretary, at the office of the company, in Portland, Oregon. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Monday, the 3d day of February, 1879, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. jd4td E. F. ALBRIGHT, Secretary.

TAYLOR & SPUHN,

Commission Merchants.

Agents For

Oregon City Bakers' Best XXX and Superfine Flour.

No. 13, North Front Street.

J. L. BARNARD,

Commission Merchant,

REMOVED TO NEW WHARF, FOOT OF MORrison street. All kinds of Produce receives his attention. Storage for Grain and Merchandise. Agent for Terra Cotta Pipe, celebrated Buena Vista make. jl5d1m

WM. BECK & SON,

Importers and Dealers in

Guns, Rifles and Revolvers

Of Every Description.

SPORTING AMMUNITION

Of All Kinds.

Fishing Tackle, Fancy Goods,

BEADS, FANCY BASKETS,

IXL CUTLERY, BIRD CAGES, CROQUET GAMES, BASE BALLS,

Skates, Sleighs, Boys' Wagons, Velocipedes, Toys, Fancy Goods, Spectacles, Opera and Field Glasses. New Style Reversible Baby Wagons.

G. SHINDLER, Portland. F. S CHADBOURNE, San Francisco.

SHINDLER & CHADBOURNE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

Of every description.

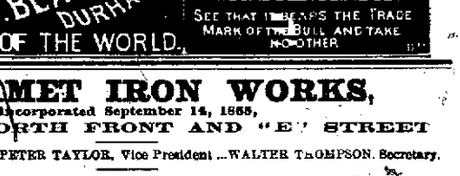
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mirrors, Wall Papers, etc.

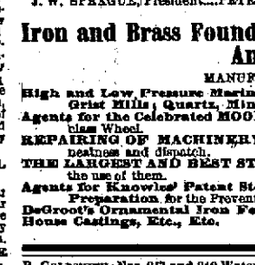
A great variety of Desks, Secretaries, Wire, Rattan Chairs, Patent Rockers, and many other pieces suitable for the Holiday Trade at reasonable rates.

We have just added an elegant assortment of Body and Tapestry Brussels, Rugs and Mats.

Sole Agents for Oregon for Wakefield Rattan Company's Furniture and Ware.

First Street, bet. Morrison and Yamhill, Portland, Oregon.





Established 1858. Established 1858.

S. SHERLOCK,

Manufacturer and Importer of

Saddles, Harness, Saddlery Hardware, Bridles, California Trees, Leather, &c., &c., &c.

89 Front and 88 First Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Agent for Knights' Patent Drover Stirrup & Hickory Whip Stalks.

SMITH BROS. & WATSON'S IRON & BRASS WORKS,

South Front Street, between Harrison and Hall,

In Fireproof Building formerly occupied by the Oregon Iron Works Company.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw Mill Grist Mill, Quartz, and Canning Machinery, Turbine Water Wheels, Iron and Brass Castings, Kettles and Sheet-Iron Work and Iron Railings.

MACHINERY, BOILERS and CASTINGS of all kinds made to order on short notice.

WILLAMET IRON WORKS,

Incorporated September 14, 1865,

CORNER OF NORTH FRONT AND "E" STREET

J. W. SPRAGUE, President....PETER TAYLOR, Vice President ...WALTER THOMPSON, Secretary.

Iron and Brass Founders, Boiler Makers, General Machinists And Engine Builders,

MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE

High and Low Pressure Marine and Stationary ENGINES and BOILERS; Saw Mill Grist Mills; Quartz, Mining and Agricultural Machinery.

Agents for the Celebrated MOORE & PARKER WATER WHEEL, cheaper than any first class Wheel.

REPAIRING OF MACHINERY AND BOILERS, promptly attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF PATTERNS North of San Francisco. No charge the use of them.

Agents for Knowles' Patent Steam Pump, the best in use. Also, Agents for the Ammoniacal Preparation for the Prevention and Removal of Boiler Scale.

DeGroot's Ornamental Iron Fence; a variety of Beautiful Patterns for Cemeteries, etc.

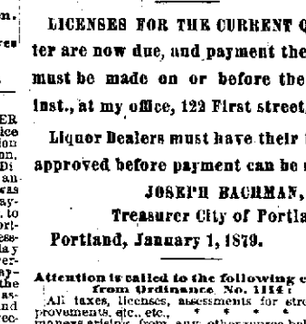
House Castings, Etc., Etc.

JAMES LOTAN, Superintendent.

P. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 247 and 249 Water street, New York. J. LOEWENBERG, Portland

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG,

32 and 34 Front Street, O. S. N. Co's Block



Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, RANGES AND METALS,

Tinmen's & Plumber's Stock, Lead & Iron Pipe

FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS,

HYDRAULIC RAMS INDIA RUBBER HOSE

House Furnishing Hardware,

BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS,

Water Coolers. Ice Cream Freezers,

And the Excelsior Metallic Refrigerator

MARKETS.

A. H. JOHNSON,

Stalls 26, 27 and 28 Central Market.

Dealer in all kinds of

Fresh Meats.

PACKER OF BEEF AND PORK.

Highest Price paid for all kinds of Fat Stock.

CHRIS. SCHLOTH,

Washington St., near Third.

Is prepared to supply Fresh

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.

Free delivery to any part of the city.

J. S. KELLER,

Cor. Madison and First Streets.

Is prepared to supply Fresh

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CITY LICENSES.

LICENSES FOR THE CURRENT QUARter are now due, and payment therefor must be made on or before the 10th inst., at my office, 122 First street.

Liquor Dealers must have their bonds approved before payment can be made.

JOSEPH BACHMAN,
Treasurer City of Portland.
Portland, January 1, 1879.

Attention is called to the following extract from Ordinance No. 1114:

All taxes, licenses, assessments for street improvements, etc., etc., and all moneys arising from any other source belonging and payable in or into the City Treasury, shall hereafter be paid in gold coin of the United States of America, and not otherwise; *provided*, that sums not exceeding five dollars ($5) may be paid in silver coin. jl4d10t

TRENKMANN & WOLFF.

MACHINISTS,

And Manufacturers of

Tools for Planing, Molding & Turning, Machinery, Patent Models, Dies, Stamps.

Also FARM MACHINERY repaired at short notice. Particular attention paid to BOILER WORK. MILL PICKS MADE AND REPAIRED. No. 19 Front st., Portland, Oregon.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF MALES AND FEMALES A SPECIALTY.

Great Reduction

IN PRICE OF

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THUS GIVING THE CONSUMER NOT ONLY THE BEST, BUT THE MOST ECONOMICAL SAUCE.

Lea & Perrins

Signature on every bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

College Place and 1 Union square, New York. apd osly

DR. J. W. EVANS,

OF VANCOUVER,

WILL BE AT THE NATIONAL HOTEL ON the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, for the cure of NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. Cure guaranteed in nine cases out of every ten. q25d1m

BANKS.

OREGON & WASHINGTON

MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK,

(LIMITED)

Office in Portland,

SAVINGS BANK'S BUILDING,

48 First street.

President of Scottish Board of Directors, ALEXANDER GOURLAY, Esq., Shipbuilder, Dundee.

Head Office, 27 Bank st. Dundee.

President of Oregon Board of Directors, DONALD MACLEAY, Esq., (of Corbitt & Macleay.)

This Bank's deposits (along with its capital) are principally invested on Real Estate Mortgages secured over improved Farms and Portland City Properties; also on assignments of Mortgages, State, Territorial and County Warrants.

INTEREST on TIME Deposits, 4½ and 5 per cent.

MORTGAGE LOANS at 10 PER CT.

WILLIAM REID, Managing Director.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN AND CURRENCY.

COLLECTIONS MADE on all Points.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON

SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN And HONG KONG.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital.....$2,000,000

With power to increase to $10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE...28 Cornhill London.
BRANCHES.....Victoria (B. C.), San Francisco and Portland.

AGENTS.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, } Bank of Montreal.
CANADA }
MEXICO & SOUTH AMERICA...London Bank of Mexico & South America.
IRELAND.....Bank of Ireland.
SCOTLAND.....British Linen Company.
ENGLAND.....National Provincial Bank of England.
LIVERPOOL..... { Bank of Liverpool, North & South Wales Bank

This Bank transacts a General Banking business. Deposits received on current account, subject to check.

Approved Bills discounted. Loans made on available security. Collections made promptly.

Exchange sold on London, Liverpool and on the principal towns and cities in Ireland and Scotland from £1 upwards. Also on all places in Canada in sums to suit. Coin and Currency drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on New York and Chicago.

Commercial Credits granted, available in Europe New York, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

W. W. FRANCIS, Manager.

Bank of British North America

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

PAID UP CAPITAL - - $5,000,000.

Head Office—London, England.

Branches in the Dominion of Canada:

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Brantford, London, Ottawa, St. John, Halifax, Victoria, B. C., Stanley, B. C.

In the United States:

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, Or.

Agents:

SCOTLAND—National Bank of Scotland, Commercial Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND—Provincial Bank of Ireland, National Bank Ireland.
ENGLAND—National Provincial Bank of England.
LIVERPOOL—Bank of Liverpool.
PARIS, France—Marcuard Andre & Cie.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers bought and sold. Bills discounted and collected. Loans made. Moneys received on special deposit, or on Current account, subject to check; Commercial Credits granted, and a general Banking business transacted.

J. GOODFELLOW, Agent.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent United States.

President.....HENRY FAILING.
Cashier.....JAMES STEEL.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN OR CURRENCY subject to check at sight.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in the Atlantic Cities

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS; payable in Coin or Currency; for sale on NEW YORK, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO, ST. LOUIS.

SIGHT or SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit, direct on LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN

C. G. LININGTON, Banker,

Colfax, W. T.

Special attention paid to COLLECTIONS. jald1m

REMOVAL.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM MY PATrons and the public generally that I shall remove my business to the spacious stores in

Masonic Hall, 135 Third St. & 65 Alder St.

now occupied by the U. S. Subsistence Depot, on or about the first of November next.

Plumbing, Gas & Steam Fitting

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Shall keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

GAS FIXTURES.

The latest and choicest designs.

KNOWLES' STEAM PUMPS,

(Sole Agency.)

SANITARY GOODS.

Stock and Finding

All work attended to with accuracy and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN DONKERBERG.

of superior English make; famous for durability and elasticity, great variety of styles suited to every kind of writing. For sale by dealers generally.

TWENTY-FIVE assorted samples for trial, including the "U" and "FALCON" Pens, by mail, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.

HISCOX, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.
Sole Agents for the U. S.
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

TO THE TRADE.

A Choice Lot Lard,

For family use. Apply to

EVERDING & FARRELL

Front and Alder Streets, Portland, Oregon.

ACKERMAN'S IS

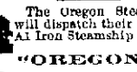
OCEAN STEAMERS.

Oregon Steamship Comp'y.

PORTLAND to SAN FRANCISCO.

REDUCED RATES!

Carrying the United States Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.



The Oregon Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant A1 Iron Steamship

"OREGON,"

F. CONNOR.....COMMANDER

For the above port on

SUNDAY, DEC. 22, at 6 o'clock A. M.

The Company is now prepared to sell First, Second and Third Class Tickets from Portland to all the principal Cities in the United States, Toronto and Montreal, Canada.

For further particulars for Passage and Freight apply at the Company's Office, corner of F and Front streets, Portland, Ogn.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

INDEPENDENT LINE!

BETWEEN

PORTLAND & SAN FRANCISCO.

THE SPLENDID LOW-PRESSURE SIDE-WHEEL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP

GREAT REPUBLIC,

3382 Tons,

JAMES CARROLL.....COMMANDER

Will leave Pacific Wharf for SAN FRANCISCO TUESDAY, Dec. 17, at 6 o'clock A. M.

Rates of Passage:

Steerage	$ 2 00
Cabin	7 00
Bridal Rooms	10 00

Freight at Lowest Rates.

The Steerage on this Ship is SUPERIOR to the Cabins on most of the other Coast Ships, and her Cabin Accommodations are unequaled by any other ship on the Pacific Ocean.

OVERLAND TICKETS from San Francisco to all points in United States and Canada.

For Freight or Passage apply at the office, at Pacific Dock, foot of Salmon street.

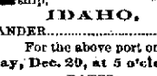
N. B. INGALLS, Agent.

Pacific Coast S. S. Co.

PORTLAND to SAN FRANCISCO.

REDUCED RATES.

Carrying the U. S. Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.



THE PACIFIC COAST STEAMship Company will dispatch their fast and favorite Low Pressure Steamship,

IDAHO,

E. ALEXANDER.....COMMANDER

For the above port on

Sunday, Dec. 20, at 5 o'clock A. M.

RATES:

Cabin Passage	$7 50
Steerage Passage	2 50
Freight per ton	1 50

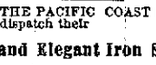
THROUGH TICKETS sold to all the principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For Freight or Passage apply to

J. McCRAKEN & CO., Agents.
60, 62 and 64 North Front street.

PHILADELPHIA to PORTLAND

DIRECT.



THE PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO. WILL dispatch their

New and Elegant Iron Steamship

"State of California"

FROM

Philadelphia, Pa., to Portland, Ogn,

Direct on or about February 1st.

For Freight apply to

J. McCRAKEN & CO.,
60 North Front Street, Portland, Or.,
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO.,
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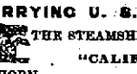

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CHAS. THORN.....Commander

Will leave Flanders' Wharf, foot of C street, for the above ports, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1879, At 5 o'clock A. M.

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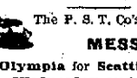

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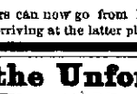
MESSENGER

Leaves Olympia for Seattle and way ports, Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, connecting at Seattle with Steamers for the various lower Sound Ports.

Travelers can now go from Kalama to Olympia by Rail, arriving at the latter place at 4:30 P. M.

To the Unfortunate!



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623 Kearny St, San Francisco,

Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonnorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Skin Diseases etc., permanently cured, or no charge.

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Seminal Emissions, the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice, or depraved sexual indulgence, is practiced by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing with unerring certainty, the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combatted by scientific medical measures, viz.: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushes, pimples and various eruptions about the face, furred tongue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequent insanity.

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A Guide to Wedlock and Conjugal Happiness; treating on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women.

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Can be consulted by letter or at his office, on Seminal Weakness and Loss of

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ke Effect Sunday, Sept 15, 1878, at
12 o'clock Noon.
DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY)
As follows

RTLAND AND ROSEBURG
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
d ..7.30 A M. | Roseburg ..... 6.00 P M
w ..5.00 A M. | Portland ..... 9.0 P M

LBANY EXPRESS TRAIN
DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
As follows
LEAVE. ARRIVE
d ..3.50 P M | Albany ..... 8.35 P M.
w ..9.30 A M. | Portland ..... 10.05 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Y (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) AS FOLLOWS
LEAVE ARRIVE.
d ..6.15 A M. | Junction ..... 5.00 P M
n ..5.45 A M | Portland ..... 5.25 P M
egon and Calif'a a Railroad Ferry make
d.n with all Regular Trains
connections are made at ROSEBURG with
es of the California and Oregon Stage Com

ckets for Sale to all the principal points in
ia and the East, at Company's Office
and Front Sts., at Ferry Landing
PORTLAND
ge will be charged on freight remaining in
use over 24 hours.
ht will not be received for shipment after 5
P. M.
J. BRANDT Jr Gen'l Supt.
. ROGERS
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

rthern Pacific Railroad.
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KALAMA TO TACOMA.
AND
TACOMA TO WILKESON,
(Coal Mines.)
AIN LINE TRAINS,
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
LEAVE ARRIVE
a.....11.20 A. M. Tacoma..... 5.00 P. M.
a.....7.00 A. M. Kalama..... 12.30 P.M

uyallup Road Trains.
LEAVE ARRIVE
a. ....6.45 A. M Wilkeson ..... 9.00 A.M.
on.....3.30 P M Tacoma ..... 5.50 P M.
CONNECTIONS
Tacoma with Pacific Mail Steamships for
a and San Francisco and with Sound
ers for Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia and all
on Puget Sound.
ake View with Stage for Steilacoom.
Tenino with O & T R R for Olympia.
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and all points on Columbia River.
Portland on Wednesday and Saturday at
with steamers for Port Townsend Victoria,
ima, New Westminster and Fraser River
ough Tickets for sale at Principal Offices of
ompany and at the Office of the O S N Co,
rtland, Oregon to Victoria and Seattle and
M S S Co's steamships from Tacoma and
S Co and P C S S Co's steamships from
and to San Francisco
ough Tickets to Portland Oregon, for sale at
ia, Seattle Tacoma and Tenino
SAM'L A. BLACK Gen'l Supt
S SPRAGUE Gen'l Freight & Passenger Agt.

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UN FOUR TRAINS DAILY,
ecting with the morning and evening Trains
of the North Pacific at Tenino Junction
Olympia with a daily line of Packets to all
parts of the Sound
T I McKENNY
13m Gen'l Superintendent.

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gon Steam Navigation Co.'s
PASSENGER SCHEDULE.
Beginning Dec. 13 1878

PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND
FOR DALLES—Daily (except Sun-
6 o'clock A. M.
KALAMA, TACOMA AND SEATTLE
ily (except Sunday), at 6 A M.
VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6
ASTORIA—Daily (except Sunday) at 6
Salhalmet, Bay View, Skamokawav
Brookfield—Monday, Wednesday and
ay, at 6 A.M.
Westport, Clifton and Knappa—Tues-
Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M.
INSWORTH J. W SPRAGUE
President. Gen'l Supt.

THE WILLAMETTE
nsportation and Locks Co's.
STEAMERS leave PORTLAND
from the Central Wharf, between
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DAYTON—Tuesday Thursday and Satur-
day at 7 A.M.
SALEM, ALBANY, CORVALLIS, and
intermediate points—Monday Tuesday,
Thursday and Friday at 6 A M
Lightering and Towing of Vessels
ken Portland and Astoria apply at the office
Company, near corner of Front and Ash sts.
FRANK T DODGE, Agent.

P. T. CO.'S STEAMERS.
THE STEAMER McMINNVILLE
Will leave Davenport Wharf, foot of
Yamhill street as follows
Dayton, Lafayette and McMinnville
On Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7
clock A M
mer S. T. Church can be chartered for
ng, Picnics &c.
r rates apply at the dock or on board
C O T WILLIAMS Agent.

ncouver Transportation Co.
The New and Elegant Steamer
LURLINE,
JAS T GRAY Master.
ILL LEAVE FOOT OF ALDER STREET
daily, Sunday excepted at 2:30 P. M.
urning leave Vancouver at 8 A. M.
freight or passage apply on board.
wing done between 10:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

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EWERY & GARNOLD
binet Makers & Undertakers
DEALERS IN
alic & Wooden Coffins, Caskets, Cas
and all kinds of Undertakers Goods.
CABINET WORK made to order.
Furniture Repaired.
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MAKER OF
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RUBBER STAMPS ETC.
69 First Street, Portland Oregon.

COLLIER'S
RON WORKS
44 Front St., bet. Pine and Oak,
CHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTIO
Made to order a short notice
REPAIRING
ompt'y attended to by experienced workmen

OTICE OF FINAL MEETING IN BANKRUPTCY.
cy.—In U S District Court District of Oregon
the matter of Phelan & O'Regan Bankrupts.
kruptcy This is to give notice that by order
Court there will be held at the Office of
uary A D 1879 at 10 o'clock A M at the office of
d Oregon in said district at the office of
ship Register in Bankruptcy for said d
final meeting of the creditors of
krupts at which time the said bankrupts
may attend and show cause if any they have
Phelan & O'Regan should not have a
n settlement of the same and for such
rge from all liability as assignee which
ecor ance with the provisions of section
the U S Revised statutes
lawson JOSEPH BARHMAN Assignee

BUY CLOTHING

The Daily Oregonian.

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY MORNING JAN 11 1879

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF OREGON

United States vs. William Griswold. Action for Damages and Penalties.

Charge to the jury in the above entitled action, delivered by Hon Matthew P Deady, judge of said court, Saturday December 14, 1878, as reported by Mr Seneca Smith, shorthand writer

Gentlemen of the jury This long and important trial draws to a close You have given careful and patient attention to the evidence, and to the eloquent and able argument of counsel, and the court will now give you such instructions in regard to the law of the case, and such suggestions as to the facts in the case, and your duty in the premises as may appear to it proper and then it will remain for you to determine this controversy between these parties according to the oath you took when you took your seats in the jury box and to the law and the evidence

This action is brought under a statute of the United States which authorizes any person to bring such an action in its name to recover certain damages and certain penalties for its violation

I F Dowell availing himself of this authority given by the statute of the United States brought this action in the name of the United States against this defendant to recover the damages and penalties which have been spoken of in your presence

Neither you nor I are now concerned with the propriety or impropriety of this law The United States, like any other plaintiff may bring actions for penalties and damages for injuries to its revenues and attend to them by its ordinary agents, or it may, as we and I may, authorize any person to bring such action for it It is a mere matter of expediency, a mere matter of business, and in no way affects the controversy between the United States and the party who may be the defendant. It is a usual and long established proceeding, approved by time and experience, that the government may authorize any person or some particular person to bring an action in a particular class of cases, to recover penalties and damages for violation of its laws touching its public policy or revenue, or any matter in which it is concerned.

Being so, it relies upon the experience of mankind, from which we know that criminal laws, or quasi criminal laws, laws for the recovery of penalties, are generally, almost always, put in motion by the acting of some one in the community that has been wronged, or that some one who has come in contact personally with him has felt a wrong and therefore he sets the machinery of the law in motion

It is usual and often happens in the course of the trial of these actions, that counsel desiring to do whatever they can to assist the defendant, endeavor to cast prejudice upon the informer in the minds of the jury as if there was something wrong or improper about it, something which ought not to be tolerated, or ought not be encouraged but that is all without any just or reasonable foundation It makes no difference to the defendant whether the United States brought this action without the aid of Mr Dowell, through its regular attorneys or whether it brought it through Mr Dowell The question between him and the United States is, the truth or falsity of the charges made against him. Neither does it make any difference to the defendant, neither does it make any difference in the merits of this case what disposition the United States may see proper to make of any sum which may be recovered at your hands. It is not to be expected that individuals would involve themselves in the expense, trouble and odium necessarily incurred in bringing these actions, unless there was some provision for their recompense or reward The money which is recovered in this case, if any, belongs to the United States I cannot recover, unless, in your judgment, it is entitled to it What is recovered by the United States, and belongs to the United States, and it is no business what disposition it makes of it whether it gives one half, one fourth of it or all of it to Dowell, who brings the action for the United States That is immaterial as a matter in any point of view, except when we come to regard Mr Dowell as a witness; but so far as your duties are concerned in the matter, it is perfectly immaterial whether the government pays Mr. Dowell all the money or none of it the question for you is whether the defendant has forfeited any money to the United States.

The statute of the United States, the criminal code, section 5438, provides, that if any person shall make, or cause to be made, present, or cause to be presented for approval and payment any false claim upon the treasury of the United States—that any person shall make, or cause to be made any writing to aid in the collection of such claim, or if any person shall combine, conspire or agree to procure the collection of any such claim, upon conviction, he shall be punished by imprisonment at labor and by a fine This criminal statute applies to all persons in the army, navy and in civil life

It is a mode of enforcing this statute and punishing the wrongs therein spoken of, provided in cases of persons in civil life by sections 3490 and 3491, that when any person not in the army or navy of the United States shall violate this statute, any person may, in the name of the United States bring an action, and in such action recover damages in twice the amount which it is proven has been taken from the United States by these means, and in addition a penalty of $2000 for each claim so presented and for each false paper collected and for each false paper used or caused to be used, in and about the prosecution of such claim

In this case the plaintiff complains of the defendant under these statutes. This section 5438 provides

1st. Every person who makes a false claim upon the government of the United States, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious or fraudulent,

2d. Every person who, for the purpose of obtaining payment of any such claim, makes or uses any false writing, knowing the same to contain any fraudulent or fictitious statement or entry;

3d. Every person who enters into any agreement or conspiracy to defraud the government of the United States by obtaining payment or allowance of any false or fraudulent claim, shall forfeit and pay the United States $2,000 and double the amount of damages which the United States may have sustained thereby

This statute applies to any person who presents or causes to be made, or presents or causes to be presented for payment by the government of the United States, any such claim, or make, uses, or causes to be made, any false writing to be used for the purpose of obtaining the payment of any claim.

To make a claim is to demand payment in the form of money or to assert a right to it in the department of the government in the usual way of doing such things

To present a claim for payment is substantially the same thing A false claim is one founded in whole or in part not true

MAKING A CLAIM OR WRITING TO BE PAID

Of knowledge is often difficult to be proved, and usually must be collected from facts and circumstances If such circumstances are proved as must in your judgment, have imparted knowledge to a man of common understanding and intelligence, situated as the defendant was, of the falsity of these claims or any of them, or in part, that is sufficient proof of knowledge, but mere grounds of suspicion are not enough A party making a claim upon or collecting a claim off the government, cannot recklessly and willfully shut his eyes to facts within the cognizance of persons of ordinary understanding and intelligence, concerning such claim, and then claim to be ignorant of them, but where a person in good faith collects a false claim, having no reason to believe it to be just, he is not chargeable with such falsity, because he don't go out of his way to find out matters not lying within his immediate observation

As this is an important part of this case, I will take occasion to repeat Guilty knowledge is often difficult to prove and usually can be collected from the circumstances Men do not generally admit on the public streets or declare to the people whom they meet, that they are about to do a wrong, or that they have knowledge which will make an enterprise in which they are engaged, criminal or wrong The proof of such knowledge must generally be deduced from the circumstances

If such circumstances are proved, as must in your judgment, have imparted knowledge to most persons of common intelligence and understanding, situated as the defendant was, of the falsity of these claims or any of them, in whole or in part, that is such real proof of knowledge as to such claim or all of them as the fact may be, but mere grounds of suspicion are not sufficient. A party making a claim upon or collecting a claim off the government, can not recklessly and willfully shut his eyes to facts within the observation of men of ordinary prudence and intelligence, concerning such claims and then claim to be ignorant of them

But where a person acting in good faith collects a false claim, believing it to be just, he is not chargeable with knowledge of any such falsity, because he might have ascertained it by going out of his way and making an investigation into matters not lying within his immediate observation.

This is a civil action, and it is not necessary to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant has violated the statute

In a civil case the affirmative of the issue must be proved, and when the evidence is contradictory the finding must be according to the preponderance of evidence.

But the law presumes in this action, as well as in a criminal action, that the defendant did not commit a fraud or an unlawful act, and this presumption prevails in his favor and ought to prevent a verdict against him upon his point until overcome by evidence satisfactory to your minds.

This being another important point in this case I will repeat: This is a civil action, and it is not necessary to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant has violated the statute. As you are aware, gentlemen of the jury, in a criminal action the jury is always charged, and such is the law, that although the evidence may preponderate against the defendant, yet, if upon the whole case, there is a reasonable doubt as to his guilt, they ought not to convict. But as I have said to you, that is not necessary in a civil action, and it does not matter whether the civil action arises out of a transaction which is criminal in its character or not The differences in the rule arises out of the difference in the consequences

As has been said by counsel for defendant, his is a civil action which has arisen out of a criminal transaction, a violation of a criminal statute, and if the defendant was now indicted for a violation of that statute, and found and him guilty, he would be liable to imprisonment for five years, he would suffer in his person and liberty, and it is because the judgment has these consequences in a criminal action, may affect his liberty, the law has provided out of tenderness of his person and liberty, that the jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of his guilt before they can convict. But in a civil action, where the consequence is a mere judgment which is satisfied with money, and can never reach the liberty or person of the defendant, except as a means of determining that he is a pauper and unable to pay—there being no imprisonment for debt, the rule is that the case is to be decided according to the preponderance of the evidence, and the question of a reasonable doubt does not arise

In a civil case the affirmative must be proved It is not a mere question of which evidence is the stronger, that of the defendant or the plaintiff, the plaintiff must first make a case strong enough to satisfy your minds that he is entitled to recover and he would not be entitled to recover unless he did that, if there was no evidence offered by defendant. But when the plaintiff does make a case satisfactory to your minds and the defendant contradicts it by other evidence, then there is a question of balance of evidence and you are to decide according to the preponderance. But the law presumes in this action as well as in a criminal one that the defendant did not commit a fraud or unlawful act, and this presumption prevails in his favor until overcome by evidence satisfactory to your minds.

Presumptions, gentlemen of the jury are a part of the evidence in the trial of a case, and the jury is bound by them and governed by them as they would be by testimony taken from the lips of witnesses

There is a presumption of law in criminal cases that the defendant is innocent, and this presumption goes with him, hangs around him and protects him from the contrary conclusion until it is overturned by evidence satisfactory to the jury. There is a presumption that men are innocent, that they do not commit fraud or an unlawful acts, and whenever in any case, civil or criminal, the question arises as to whether the defendant has committed a fraud or criminal act, as I may arise in almost any civil case, this presumption adheres to it, and is a part of the evidence of the case. The law presumes that he did not commit a fraud or any unlawful act, and the burden of proof is upon the plaintiff to show it

That presumption may be overcome Men do commit frauds and crimes sometimes, but we do not say they do until the evidence satisfies our minds of that fact

If then the plaintiff proves its case to your satisfaction it is entitled to a verdict at your hands, but if the defendant makes contradictory proof, or proof to the contrary, you must find your verdict for the defendant or the plaintiff according to the preponderance of evidence.

If the defendant undertook to inquire as to the falsity of any of these claims or of the papers filed in the department in aid of the same, and employed J. W. Drew and J W. Hosse, or either of them, to assist him in that investigation, or to obtain information from the department or elsewhere concerning them, he is presumed to have the knowledge obtained by such agents, or either of them, and is chargeable therewith.

You will remember that there is proof offered here by the defendant, through the deposition of J. W. Drew and J W Hosse, the former being a clerk in the department of justice and the latter in the Third Auditor's office, to the effect that through these persons he had sought information of what was going on in the department in regard to these claims before he purchased them, and that they imparted this information to him from time to time, and upon it he acted. And this testimony was offered to show that the knowledge which came to him was to the effect that the claims were not false, were genuine, and that he might, as a man of ordinary prudence and intelligence, safely buy them

What I mean to say now is this, that presuming that he did employ, request, or authorize the persons to make these inquiries and researches for him in regard to the character of these claims and their standing in the department, that in so doing they were his agents, and he is presumed to have the knowledge obtained by these agents or either of them, and is chargeable therewith In other words, he could not employ Drew and House to go and find out something to their advantage and tell him, and conceal knowledge which they had which was unfavorable to them, and thereafter act upon this information with impunity If he trusted them to inquire for him he is chargeable with what they knew, whether they communicated it to him or not

AS TO THE NUMBER OF PENALTIES

The papers filed in the department, consisting of vouchers, abstracts and rolls, whether made in duplicate or otherwise, are as to each claim only one paper, and only one penalty can be allowed for the use of any or all of them as to each claim

A great number of papers have been presented to you in this case and the statute provides that where a party knowingly uses a false paper to procure the payment of a claim, that he shall be liable to a penalty It also provides that he shall be liable to a penalty for presenting the paper to any officer but as I understand the statute it is intended to cover any possible phase of the case which may arise—catch a person here or there

If he presented the paper to the Third Auditor, that shall be sufficient, if he presented it to the Secretary of War that shall be sufficient, to any officer of the department, it shall be sufficient, knowing it to be false But I do not understand that the statute intends to impose penalties because this paper thus presented to the Third Auditor is afterwards in the course of business taken to another clerk or another officer The defendant is only liable for one presentation of the paper The subsequent business or handling it is the business of the department, with which he has nothing to do Nor do I understand that a person can be made liable to a penalty for making a claim, and for collecting it I think all the other acts are merged in the final act of collecting the claim The statute provides for catching the person at either end of the transaction or anywhere he may be found, but if he finally collects the claim all the antecedent and ancillary acts are merged in that, therefore there is but one penalty for making a claim, that is, presenting the paper containing the claim and collecting it—it is all one transaction The papers filed in the department consisting of vouchers, abstracts and rolls, whether made in duplicate or otherwise, are only one claim

Now in these papers called the numbered series there is an abstract of purchases that contains the names of the persons from whom the things were purchased in this expedition, what the article was and what the price was; then there is a voucher made which is given to the individual to show that he had furnished that article, then there is a copy of that voucher made and filed with the abstract So there are three papers relating to this claim, but they are simply different parts of the same transaction, they are all one paper so far as the claim is concerned

Then in the using of any of these papers, abstracts, muster rolls, vouchers, made by the officers of this Walker expedition, the only penalties to be allowed are the penalties for collecting the claims There is really but one paper to each claim, and the use of it is merged in the final collecting of it Only one penalty can be allowed for making and collecting one claim

If the defendant made or used a false paper in aid of the payment of any of these claims, knowing it to be false in whole or in any material part, other than one of the papers purporting to be vouchers, abstracts or rolls of the expedition of 1854, a penalty ought to be allowed therefor, whether such claim was collected or not, or whether such claim was false or not That is to say, if the defendant used the Bush affidavit, or the Kennedy affidavit, or the Wood affidavit, knowing it to be false in any material part, to aid in the collection of any or either of these claims, that is, an outside paper, I think the penalty ought to be allowed against him, independent of the fact of whether the claim was false or whether he collected it or not.

It being admitted, now, by the defendant that of the claims collected by him of the 1851 expedition, called the Robinson claims, not less than $16,614 were false and fictitious, and the plaintiff having accepted such statement, if you find the defendant, at or before the time he collected such claims, had knowledge of such falsity, or good reason to believe the same, then you ought to find for the plaintiff as damages on that account twice the sum $33,228, or any portion thereof which you may find to have been so collected

You understand, gentlemen of the jury, by the admissions of the parties in this case, that it is agreed, admitted, that $16 614, not less than that sum, on these Robinson claims, as they are called, collected by the defendant, are false and fictitious. Of course if you find that the defendant, at or before the collection of these claims, had knowledge of such falsity, or good reason to believe the same, then you ought to find for the plaintiff as damages on that account twice that sum or any portion thereof which you may find to have been so collected.

You may find that of this $16,614 he had more knowledge in one case than another, or that he had no knowledge at all. You take each claim by itself, and if you find that he collected any portion of this $16,614, knowing it to be false, or having good reason to believe it, then you find for the United States twice such sum And unless you do find the defendant had this knowledge, or good reason so to believe, at the time he collected it, then although it may be false, he is not liable, has not violated this statute, and nothing can be recovered off him on account of it

It being also admitted by the defendant that of the claims collected by him aforesaid, the following are fictitious, if you find he had knowledge, or good reason to believe that they were fictitious, then you ought to find, in addition to the damages aforesaid, a penalty of $2,000 upon each of them which he so collected They are the claims of Fetele Lamb, $940, N O Knapp, $576, A S Isaacs, $960, J W Morris, $960), making four penalties of $2 000 each, or $8 000 What I said in regard to damages applies to these It is admitted that these claims are fictitious, and that the defendant collected them, and then if the evidence satisfies you that when he collected them, or either of them, he knew them to be false or had good reason to believe them to be false, or either of them, then you must find for the plaintiff a penalty of $2 000 for each of them

It is also admitted that the following claims collected by the defendant, as aforesaid, were false in part, if you find that the defendant had knowledge, or good reason to believe that they were so false, then you ought to find in addition to the above a penalty of $2 000 upon each of said claims or any one of them which was so collected by the defendant with such knowledge or belief They are the five claims of W F Wood, amounting to $5,043 less $300, five claims of M G Kennedy, amounting to $5,636 less $40, one of Benj I Davis, $750 less $40, one of D C Stephens, $1,215 less $307 Twelve penalties in all of $2,000 each being $24 000 What I have said in regard to the other claims is applicable to these I have distinguished them because the defendant distinguished them in his admission Those are admitted to be entirely fictitious, those are admitted to have some foundation in fact In other words that of the five claims of Wood, there was $300 genuine, of the five claims of Kennedy $40 were genuine, of Davis' there was $40 genuine, of Stephen's there was $567 genuine.

It is admitted that these claims were collected, that they were false in part, and if the defendant knew of their falsity, or had good reason to believe that the time he collected them, then he is liable to a penalty for each one of them

These claims of Wood and Kennedy I have called five claims each. They are for forage, mule team, gunny sacks, hardware, packer pins and articles of that kind, professing to be furnished at different times, with separate vouchers, to be separately paid for My first impression in the construction of this statute at the former trial was, in the interest of the defendant, to consider these five claims as one claim Five claims in the name of one man, although for different transactions, yet furnished to the same expedition as one claim, but upon consultation with the Circuit Judge, who was then here, I changed my mind about it, and so I instruct you, that of these claims of Wood and Kennedy, five claims in the name of each, that they are separate claims within this statute, made by this defendant, and collected by him and that I then knew, or had good reason to believe that either of them was false, in whole or in part, at the time, he is liable to a penalty of $2 000 upon each of them If, however the evidence does not satisfy your minds upon that point, then he is not liable at all As to the affidavits of Geo Bush, Kennedy and Wood, it is not controverted that the defendant procured them to be made and filed them, and they are admitted to contain material statements which are false and of the defendants knew, or had good reason to believe them false in any material particular when he filed them in the department, he is also liable to a penalty of $2 000 for each of them—$6 000

As to the affidavits of Kennedy and Wood, the testimony, as I remember it, was that when Mr Griswold came to San Francisco in pursuance of the correspondence which he had carried on with C S Drew for the purchase of these claims, that he talked with Drew about them, and that he told Drew in regard to these claims he had heard about them, having a limited that he had read this Senate document, No 24, and that Drew told him they were as good as any other of these claims, and that he would get those affidavits to support them That he made the purchase, and that Drew got the affidavits and gave them to him, and he thinks he sent them to Washington They are found at Washington on the files, and I suppose there is no doubt but he sent them there

It is admitted, necessarily from the other admissions of the defendant, that these affidavits are false, because the claims which they speak of as genuine are admitted to be false almost wholly.

Kennedy's deposition has been read in your hearing, and as far as I remember, he equivocates on the subject, then the question comes back whether the defendant knew they were false, or had good reason to believe they were false. Then if he did, and if he used them in the department to aid in the procurement of the payment of the claims, he is liable, but if he is not shown to you to have had that knowledge, then of course his use of them is innocent and no penalty can be imposed on him on account of them I submit the question for you to determine for yourselves.

The affidavit of Geo Bush is a little different from the others, and, in my judgment, it cuts something more of a figure in this case, so far as the defendant is concerned, than the others.

You will remember that the defendant had come to San Francisco and bought these claims in July or August, 1873. He appears in Jackson county shortly afterwards, sometime in August, I think, 1873, to purchase this claim of Geo Bush Geo. Bush, it is shown beyond controversy, was teamster — Quartermaster's teamster, in this expedition, and drove a team for the convenience of the company, for carrying their baggage I suppose, and had a claim against the government for his services during the time that this expedition was on the road It seems that he had put it in the hands of Mr. Dowell for collection some time before, and that the defendant conceived the purpose of buying it. It is not necessary to inquire particularly why he wanted to buy it, except that he wanted to make some money out of it, as any other person might.

He went there to purchase this claim. There is a good deal of talk in the case about Bush having lost his discharge, and this affidavit being made on that account, but there is nothing said in the affidavit about the loss of the discharge The proper name of the paper which he would have was a voucher for his services, but of course he might call it a discharge, but I don't remember that the affidavit speaks about the discharge, although I think Mr Bush says something about it in his testimony here.

The purchase of this claim, so far as we know, was proper and right. The muster rolls of employees at Washington all show his services, and ought to show what was due him. The defendant would naturally get a power of attorney authorizing him to collect the claim Ordinarily, so far as I can see, that would be the nature of the transaction.

He said he had given his scrip to Mr Dowell—what he meant by that, unless he meant his vouchers, it is difficult to conceive—that he had given Mr. Dowell authority to collect it, and that he had the same in his possession, or had filed it in the department So that naturally that would seem to be the character of the transaction, yet the defendant went over there and got an affidavit from Mr Bush as to the character of his services. The thing itself is not very material and might have been a mere act of prudence, yet it seems to me it is a little out of the way, but if that was all there was of it, it would not merit any particular consideration. He was buying that claim, and there might be some question as to whether he had a right to buy it for that purpose, or whether the other collector—Dowell—had not some right to it, and the affidavit might have been taken with some precautionary view as to who had the right to collect the claim And so while it did not appear to be necessary, simply to carry out the mere purchase of the claim, yet that in itself is not of very much importance It may have been done innocently, to provide against any controversy on this account.

In it there is a statement that Bush drove a four mule team in that expedition of M G Kennedy and was in the commission that M G Kennedy had no four mule team in the expedition shows that this claim for it was false, is an admission that that was a falsehood. There is no question in this case then that that allegation in this affidavit was false How did it come there in the affidavit? Did it come there innocently, so far as this defendant is concerned, or purposely, and for what purpose? The defendant swears that he wrote this affidavit and read it to Bush honestly and fairly, and that Bush understood it and went to the Clerk's office and made oath to it, and that he took it and used it with no suspicion or belief of its falsity. Bush swears that he was an uneducated man and could not read much, particularly writing, that the defendant wrote the affidavit and read it to him, but that he did not read to him the word M G Kennedy That he did not understand that he was swearing to anything of the kind, that it is a falsehood, that he never drove any team for M G. Kennedy, but that he drove a four mule team belonging to Dowell So there is the evidence of these two men against each other in this matter Bush does not seem to have any interest in the matter that I see, and I have heard no suggestion that he has any interest. There's seems to be no quarrel between him and the defendant

Mr Griswold is interested in this matter very largely He is the defendant in the case, and is interested also because this particular matter involves misconduct of a very grave character You may consider, the, which of the two men had any interest in asserting any falsehood in this affidavit It was unnecessary to state that he drove a four mule team for any one, it was sufficient to state that he was a teamster in that expedition, that he served in it, and if it was necessary to say what mule team he drove, it was of no interest to him to assert any falsehood about it.

Everybody says that M G Kennedy had no team there Everybody admits that it is a falsehood It was of no advantage to Mr. Bush to be absent

On the contrary, the defendant had just purchased this M G Kennedy claim and of course it would be an advantage to him in its collection that the person who was admitted to be master for that company should make oath that he drove a team for M G Kennedy, and not for Dowell It would naturally aid him in the collection of this false claim, and I submit the matter to you to say where the truth lies in this matter, only suggesting that you must be satisfied from the testimony that the defendant knew this affidavit was false in this particular when he used it, or you cannot find that he is liable for a penalty on account of it. You must be satisfied, entirely from the testimony that he knew of its falsity before he used it, before you can find him liable for a penalty on account of it.

No claim is made in this case to recover anything on account of the objection of the claims of Hoxy, Griffin, J H Davis, Zigler & Martin or Rockefellow, but you will consider the facts concerning them in making up your minds of the defendant's knowledge in regard to these claims generally

As to this claim of Rockefellow's, that is in a different position. The evidence tends to show not only that this is a new voucher, but that the receipt was forged and raised

The testimony of the Rockefellows is, that they did furnish about ten dollars and that it was paid by the Quartermaster, but this is raised to seventy do lars, and a forged receipt is put upon it to the effect that Rockefellows had received that amount of money. The voucher was admitted to be in the handwriting of Drew, and all these facts are to be taken in consideration by you, and you will give them such weight, as in your judgment you think they ought to have, in considering the connection of the defendant with these claims

THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE DEFENDANT.

This is the principal, and I may say, the only question in this case, and upon it you must exercise your best judgments, looking at the conduct of the defendant as a man of common sense and experience, and as I have told you, the burden of proof is upon the plaintiff on this point.

This knowledge, it is claimed, he must have had in various ways You will be the judges of the reasonableness of that claim, and pass upon it.

First, it appears that he lived at Salem from 1851 to 1855 or '60. That he was a merchant, engaged in business there, at the capital of the state, where people come from all parts of the state to attend the sessions of the legislature That a the time, and prior to this expedition, or afterwards about that time, there was communication between this country and Salem That pack trains came there regularly to get their supplies for the mines, and for that country that certain knowledge would necessarily be imparted to any active business man in Salem That he was not a stranger to the general condition of things That it was comparatively in his vicinity That he had a general knowledge of the affairs and people out in that country and that when it was proposed to him to buy a claim or claims for $10,000 or $12,000 worth of forage for this expedition in the fall of 1854, in that country, that he ought to have known that it was an unreasonable proposition upon its face, almost as much as if some one had said he had furnished a cargo of oranges for the expedition, or exported them from that country. He ought to have known that it was an unreasonable proposition upon the face of it. On the contrary he contends that he never was in that country until last, or '78, or '77 He admits that he went through there to California and saw the condition of the country at that time

It is also contended that he is brought into intimate relations with C S Drew, in this transaction, and that he became purchaser of his brother, Ben Drew's claim, of $10,000 in 1868, growing out of this expedition, and that he must have acquired knowledge in that way of this expedition, and was not a mere stranger to the matters connected with it in 1873, when he bought these claims This is also claimed. That he was in the claim business buying and prosecuting claims for the Indian war of 1855 and '56 That he was familiar with the subject. That he was not a stranger, was not a simple minded man and would not easily be imposed upon Then it is claimed that there is some direct testimony upon the subject.

It is claimed on the part of the plaintiff that in the spring of 1872, Dowell and the defendant had a conversation in this town on the subject of these claims

Mr. Dowell's version of it is, that he had just been to Washington and had learned that there had been a large amount of fraudulent claims filed there, swelling the amount of expenses up very largely, and that new vouchers had been filed of these claims of Hoxie, Zigler & Martin, Davis and Griffin, and that he would fight them That if these vouchers were new, or were so, that they were fraudulent, and that if there was any large claims filed there, they were fraudulent and he would fight them Mr Griswold denies this statement and says that there was a conversation between them about what the officers in Washington thought of him, and that the only claims spoken of were the four I have mentioned and he denies that he told him that those claims if they had new vouchers, were false, or if they were raised they were false Afterwards it is claimed by the plaintiff, that the defendant met Dowell, in company with J W Drew, in Dowell's room, and that they had some talk upon the subject and that Dowell gave him this same memorandum, No 24, with some marginal notes upon it, pointing out the fraudulency of these claims That is denied by the defendant and by Drew, but it is admitted that both of them that they had copies

I this do admit as soon as it was published, with the notes marginal notes upon it.

I let it is claimed on the part of the plaintiff, that in the same year at Washington city, Dowell and the defendant met in the parlors of Gov Thompson that there they commenced a conversation about these claims, and the plaintiff claims that the conversation was to the effect that Dowell denounced the Jesse Robinson claims as fraudulent, that the defendant admitted they were fraudulent, but said that they were as good as any other, and that they had better go in hands and collect them The defendant admits having a conversation upon this subject there, but denies that there were any particular claims mentioned, admits that Dowell spoke of the expedition of 1854, but did not speak of any particular claims says it ended in a row and that is all he is willing to admit about it

Before passing that, some question has been made about the witness Applegate's testimony, and as I think that counsel for the defendant, particularly the one who first addressed you in supprehended this testimony, I propose to read my notes of it to you I will just read these notes as I have taken them

"C. L. Applegate, home in Mohawk valley, lately sprung in Albany; editor of a newspaper, in winter of 1872 and '73 in Washington I know Griswold and Dowell, in January or February 1873, in Governor Thompson's room, a common parlor, No 913, Dowell and Griswold came in room, Dowell sat on left hand near me and Griswold on right conversation took place, we three participated I believe I began the conversation to the effect that this quarrel had gone on a long time, becoming an offense, compromise the matter by doing away with their steal and quit; Griswold remarked, that's what we are here for, and that he had offered everything to Dowell to compromise and couldn't get Dowell to see anything or agree to it That the plan he had proposed to Dowell would be more money to him than his own plan; Griswold said claims more or less fraudulent; all knew it, and that Dowell knew; Dowell said he didn't know his claims were fraudulent, that his claims were correct, and said that Griswold knew his claims were false, and that he intended to fight for his rights in the premises as long as he lived, by G—d In course of conversation, Griswold remarked that he had offered to compromise with Dowell, over and over, and said to Dowell, you had better compromise; only way could get anything; could be shut off from practicing before the departments. Dowell said, fight for his rights while he lived, shut out or no shut out, and swore terribly, I swore some also; I don't believe that any specific claims spoken of, can't state now; after we got up, went to side of parlor and sat on sofa, Dowell and Griswold on either side of me, and talked matter over again as before, nearly an hour, near had the row point again, and got up and walked about the room, Dowell and Griswold kept on quarreling, Griswold would say all the claims fraudulent, and Dowell would get mad and swear his claims correct, Griswold then undertook to drown Dowell by barking like a dog, and finally Thompson interfered, Dowell said that he would fight Griswold's so far as they interfered with his claims; Griswold said that if Dowell did not compromise with him, would be shut out from practice, and get beat, I believe that Dowell said that he would fight those fraudulent claims as long as he lived [Applegate is corroborated by Gov D H Thompson and B. F. Dowell Reporter]

Cross-examination —Knew bad blood between Dowell and Griswold and fighting each other

After several days Mr. Applegate returned to the witness stand and desired to add the following to his testimony:

"I was asked if in discussion if mentioned anything about any particular claims, could not remember; I now remember Jesse Robinson claims spoken of, and that Dowell said they were false and fraudulent"

Cross-examination —I have talked with Dowell about this since I was examined

Re examination in chief —Jesse Robinson claims were said to be false and fraudulent by Griswold and Dowell, I did not remember when examined before, what name of claims were fraudulent."

It is claimed that in December, 1873, when Colonel Ross was at Washington, (which you remember is the year that these claims were purchased by the defendant, he having purchased them in July and collected them in January, 1874 He was there in December) that Ross had a claim growing out of the expedition, and Griswold and he came into communication in Washington, and they talked about what was said about these Robinson claims

Ross seemed to be concerned about the matter—was somewhat involved himself, as he was one of the officers of the expedition, and he wanted to go to the department an I see the papers And it appears that Griswold went with him, but they did not get to see them, but it appears, that in conversation, he told Griswold there was something wrong about these claims That those of Kennedy and Wood were fraudulent, and that somebody would get into trouble about them yet That there was not as much forage raised in that county as they had charged for That is, I believe, the purport of his testimony, as claimed by the plaintiff, and I think that is about what he said It is claimed from this circumstance that the defendant had knowledge, that he had good reason to believe that these claims were false You are to take this circumstance and this testimony, consider who the defendant is, and what he is, what his relations to all these parties appears to be, or not to be, and determine for yourselves whether he had this knowledge or not, and act accordingly

I want to call your attention a little to the outline of this transaction, so that you may have a little better idea of the back ground of the picture, from some documents published by the legislature of Oregon These are found in the documents and proceedings of the legislature for the winter of 1855 and '56 and 1856–7

You will remember, gentlemen, that in the course of this case, there has been one talk about the seat of government being on the wheels in Oregon, and that it is difficult to tell where the public papers were I shall call your attention to them They are a matter of law and public notoriety Since the Walker expedition, the seat of government was never changed but once, and then but a little while I was at Salem when this expedition was organized It was there when the Quartermaster brought down his papers and left them with the government, that was in the winter of 1854 and '55

During that winter the legislature moved the seat of government to Corvallis, and during the next summer, Dowell testifies that he saw these papers at Corvallis, in the private secretary's office The legislature met there in the following fall 1855 and

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Anderson,Cecilia

Bailey,MrsOlive
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Ball,MaryA
Beanstie,DollyA
Brigman,Jennie
Brown,Mary
Burnham,Anna

Clark,VirginiaL
Campbell,MrsEK
Caffery,Kallie
Christenson,MrsE
Coomans,MadameL
Congdon,MesElla
Cummings,Cecilia
Carr,MrsJosephine
Carr,Rosena
Carey,Sophia
Clifton,MissJ
Collicott,Addie
Cummings,MrsElizz
Cummings,MrsAlice

Deas,MrsJS
Danker,MrsAlex
Dimmick,MrsOpheli

Eaton,MrsRH

Fellowes,Mary
Fitzsimons,Annie
Fort,MrsJF

Gaarde,Marie
Grimes,Mary
Gore,MrsEM
Gould,MissMA

Harper,MrsSS
Hansman,MrsJessie
Hemig,Katie
Hudson,Hettie Jane

Johnson,MrsAngeli
Jones,MrsEmmaJ
Jones,AnneE

Kline,Mary
Kelly,MrsHarrison
Kelly,MrsMT
Kelly,MrsJT
Kinney,MrsAW
Kinney,MrsLP
Kubler,Emma

Landess,MrsJane
Lachman,MrsLM
Linder,Julia

Marion,MrsSarah
Maloney,MrsT
Miller,Augusta
Miller,MrsFrancis
Miner,MrsSarahJ
Montgomery,Ellis
Mitchell,May

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Persons suffering from impure blood or whose health is giving away either as mistresses or those who study closely will find Fellows Syrup of Hypophosphites the material to build them up and the tonic to keep them there
Pngwash N H DR. CLA

Each effort of the mind every act of the body will extract a volume of nervous element in proportion to the magnitude of the thought or action, and since Fellows' Hypophosphites really will supply the *vis vitæ* to the body it must support the human mechanism successfully after the vigor of youth is passed.

almost the first thing they did was to remove the seat of government back to Salem So that they were back to Salem in some thing less than a year, and the seat of government has always been there since Something has been said also, about the burning of these papers burning them up In this same volume, there is a report from the committee of the legislature, appointed to inquire into the matter, and a memorial of the legislature asking congress for funds to rebuild the state house, from which it appears that the state house was burned on the night of Saturday, December 24, 1855

This expedition, out of which this controversy has arisen, as has been told you was the result of an application made by C S Drew, then Quartermaster, backed by some other persons, to the governor of this territory to authorize it

That letter was written to the governor, July 7, 1854. He made as good a case as he could for the expedition, and he got a qualified permission to organize it from governor Davis, in a letter of July 14 1854 On July 17th, he wrote an order to Col Ross, who was colonel of the 9th regiment of the Oregon militia, directing him to act as mustering officer for this expedition, if it was gotten up. Ross made a proclamation for the assembling of the men and he organization of the company, providing, among other things, that Quartermaster General Drew will arm and equip those who are unable to furnish themselves

On August 8, 1855, Col Ross issued an order to Capt Walker, (who had been elected captain of the company upon its organization, between August 3d, and August 8th) directing him "to proceed along the southern Oregon immigrant trail to some suitable point near Clear lake, or Lost river, where you will establish your headquarters. From this encampment you will send out detachments of such numbers as you may deem effective, as far as the Humboldt river, giving them instructions to collect the immigrants together, in as large companies as convenient, the better to withstand the attacks of the Indians. Each train will be strictly guarded through the entire hostile country"

On November 6th, Captain J. Walker makes a report to Col. Ross that he has performed the expedition and returned

On November 10th, Col. Ross reports to governor Curry, who had become governor of the territory in the meantime, that the expedition had returned, and gives an outline of what had been done

On December 3d, 1854, Drew makes a report to governor Curry of the whole affair, giving a rose colored account of it In speaking of the purchase of supplies he says: "That the whole amount of supplies furnished the expedition, have been procured at less prices than those of the Rogue river war of 1853. The small amount of funds placed at my disposal, has enabled me to procure a portion of them at the actual cash value, immediate payments having been made therefore. Owing to the limited amount of means, however, which could be obtained for this purpose, ready payments have only been made when the state of the market has precluded the possibility of procuring the requisite supplies on any other than cash terms."

A good deal has been said in this case by the counsel for the defendant, who first addressed you, as to whether, after all, these claims are not just and how these then, the witnesses, could know what had been used in this expedition, and what had not. They are often spoken of as having been constantly separated in small parties, knowing but little of each other, while out on the expedition. I can't understand, gentlemen of the jury, that they were very often, or ever, separated into small bodies The company went out in a body to Clear lake, and there they established their headquarters, and there they were separated a good deal of the time into one or two parties, with another party at headquarters One party, I believe, went out to Gravelly-ford, on the Humbolt, and another party over to the Sierra Nevada mountains, but they went out as a body, and it seems to me, that the members of the company ought to have a pretty good knowledge of the outfit and supplies, what was used and what was worn by the soldiers, at least, while going out, and it is not likely that there was any very great change after they got to Clear lake. One train came back and got supplies and carried them up to Clear lake, but it is not very probable that any great amount of forage was carried out by that train.

It seems to me that these men would know about it. Now, some of you, probably, crossed the plains twenty-five or thirty years ago Suppose it was asked you today, if you had, say at Independence rock, a thousand pounds of oats, or barley, if you had such feed for your cattle or horses there, don't you suppose you would remember it? Suppose you were asked whether iron picket pins were furnished you there, would you not remember it? I think you would, as long as you live.

I don't think there is anything dangerous in trusting to the memory of these men about the general facts. Of course, there might be as to minor particulars, but about the general facts concerning the supplies furnished, I think there is no danger in trusting to their memories.

Witnesses are presumed to tell the truth. It is the rule of law, that when a witness comes upon the stand, and calls God to witness the truth of his statements, he is presumed to speak the truth. This is a general rule, founded upon a long experience. Of course that presumption is not conclusive. It may be overcome in many ways. It may be overcome in your minds by the probability, or improbability, of the witness' statement, considering the nature of things and the nature of the particular transaction you are investigating. It may be overcome by the contrary statement of a witness, in whose judgment or integrity you may have more confidence. It may be overcome, because of the contradictory statements of persons who know better than the witness of what they speak. It may be overcome by testimony impeaching the character of the witness for truth and veracity, so as to satisfy your minds that the witness ought not to be believed, or make it doubtful in your minds whether he ought to be believed or not, and in many other ways.

But it being the presumption that the witness does speak the truth, it follows that the party who claims he has not spoken the truth, must, by some of these means, show you that he is not entitled to credit, in whole or in part.

Two of the principal witnesses in this case are Dowell and Griswold They are both interested parties. Mr. Dowell is interested in the result of the verdict to the extent of one half the amount recovered He has this money interest in the result of this transaction, and the law allows you, and asks you, to take that fact in consideration in estimating his testimony. To the extent that he has a money interest in the result, the law admits that he may be swerved from the ruth, that his interest may get the better of his judgment, or of his honesty, and the law directs you to scrutinize that kind of testimony on that account.

Of course, all I have said on this subject applies to the defendant. He is doubly interested to what Mr Dowell is Not only his money interest, but he is also interested in his character in this matter He is substantially accused of a transaction which is unjust and fraudulent—being nothing less than a receiver of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, that is the effect of the charge. His reputation is involved in this matter, and his purse is involved also But still it does not necessarily follow, the law does not say that he will tell an untruth on that account Yet it tells you to take these facts into consideration and give them such weight, in estimating the value of his testimony, as men of experience and judgment are warranted in doing.

There is another circumstance to be considered in connection with Dowell's testimony and that is the matter of this exhibit "M"

At the former trial the defendant maintained the integrity of these papers, maintained the integrity of the muster roll of employees. And by way of showing its falsity the plaintiff introduced this exhibit "M," in connection with the testimony of Col Ross, tending to show that it was a true copy of the muster roll of employees, written by C S Drew and sent up to Col Ross, and under his and Dowell's directions, copied by Mr Owen before being returned, and was signed by Drew for the purpose of verifying it.

Of course that was a strong circumstance to show that the original papers never contained the names of these actions claimants which appear in these papers introduced

Mr Dowell says he desired this paper particularly to show to his clients, for whom he was collecting these claims, to show what they were entitled to, as the discharge as they had only showed the fact of their discharge, and what he ought to collect for them

He says that he took this paper to Washington afterwards, and there met C S. Drew and had him to sign his name to it.

Of course the signature of C S Drew being there was another circumstance tending to show that this was a true copy of the original, and that the pretended original, on file in the department, was false

At this trial the defendant admits that the muster roll on file is false That it is not the original. That it is false in that particular and it is not a true copy of the original Still, they endeavor to have introduced by way of showing that fact. The testimony of Col Ross is introduced, showing that he signed it, and Dowell testifies that he got Drew to sign it Drew testifies that he did not sign it, and never saw it Ross testifies that it is his understanding that at the time these papers were made up that all the names were filled in. That they were all filled in at the time this copy was made, and I infer that he wants you to understand that he thinks that he wrote the name of C S Drew there himself. I thought that the fact came out of him a little slowly, and it was not so explicit as some other witnesses might have made it, but I judge that he wished the jury to understand that he thinks now that he put that name there himself

He said, that to the very best of his recollection that paper was filled up at the time Of course, if that was true, C. S. Drew did not sign it

You remember what was said and what was shown in regard to this witness in relation to that subject. He was examined upon that subject upon the witness stand before, and said nothing from which that impression could be derived, that I remember He was examined as a witness before an officer. His deposition was taken before this trial, and he said nothing of that kind. Afterward he was subpœned here and came in the company of counsel for the defendant, and after remaining with them for some time he came upon the stand and made the statement that he did. You will take that testimony, then, gentlemen, and consider it and estimate it according to its value.

It is conceded by both parties to this case that this witness is an honest man. They both say so loudly and unqualifiedly. The only imputation that can be made upon this testimony then is, that not having made the statement before, he made it after having been examined, and after having been in the company of opposing counsel, he may have been persuaded to recollect something which he did not recollect before.

Certain experts came upon the stand also, and after having this signature submitted to them in conjunction with other signatures which are admitted to be genuine, say this is not C S. Drew's signature. They mean by that, I suppose, that it is not his ordinary signature.

It is claimed on the part of the plaintiff that it is his signature That Dowell saw him sign it, and that he signed it in a disguised hand, so that he might deny it at some future time.

Of course the testimony of a witness who saw a man write his name is of a great deal more value, as to the genuineness of his signature, than the testimony of experts who say they don't think he wrote it because it don't look like his own signature.

But a man may say that he saw another write his name when he did not see him write it. The question, then, is whether he did see it or not. Dowell, of course, is not mistaken about it; he either saw it or he did not, and he either tells the truth about this matter, or a deliberate and wilfull falsehood. The testimony of the experts was, that judging from the two handwritings, it is not the writing of Drew, that it does not look like his handwriting. The testimony of Ross is that it is his memory that this paper was filled up at Jacksonville You must take this question then and decide it for yourselves, trying, of course, as your duty is, to reconcile the testimony of the witnesses. But if you are unable to reconcile it, and find that some one did a falsehood, then you must determine where the falsehood lies.

Now it is perfectly immaterial, so far as this case is concerned, whether Drew signed that paper or not. I am speaking of exhibit "M" It is entirely immaterial, because all that was intended to be proved by it is admitted The muster roll of employees is admitted to be false and fictitious, but it is material in so far as it affects the character and credibility of Dowell, who was an important witness in this case, There are two circumstances, important in this case, which Dowell testifies to. One is the conversation with Griswold in this city, and the other his conversation with him in his own room in Washington. And then there is the conversation at Gen. Thompson's rooms, where there were other witnesses. But the first two conversations rests upon his own testimony alone, and, of course, if he deliberately and intentionally swore falsely in regard to that signature, although it turns out to be immaterial matter, he ought, under our statute, to be distrusted in every other particular. The law does not say you shall disbelieve a man who has told a falsehood, absolutely, but you shall distrust his testimony.

If you do not find that Dowell told a falsehood in this matter, of course this circumstance does not affect his testimony But if he did, then it does affect his testimony severely

J. W Drew and J. W House, these are the witnesses upon whom the defendant principally relies to show affirmatively that he had such information from good authority, as authorized him to purchase these claims

You remember the statement of the witness J W. Drew, as to who he is, and what his relations to Griswold are, how he came to go to Washington, and who took care of him there, etc

There is a fact in relation to this testimony, which, I think, I ought to call your attention to. The witness Drew was in the department of justice, was given employment by the government It is claimed by the defendant, that while the matter was under investigation, no one was allowed to see these papers Yet it is claimed that through these two witnesses he got behind the scenes. They constantly reported to the defendant what was going on, giving to the defendant that advantage over every one else That is a circumstance I think you ought to take into consideration, as showing the disposition of J W Drew to serve the defendant, and not his employer, the United States That it was a disposition to abuse his trust for the benefit of the defendant, and at the expense of the United States I suggest this matter to you, but if your judgments do not approve of it, of course you will reject it It was not his business to get behind the scenes in this way and inform the defendant, so that he might have the advantage of other people That was not his business to do that for a consideration or otherwise so it seems to me it was most disgraceful and infamous conduct on the part of an officer of the United States

Of course, in estimating the value of this witness' testimony you will take these facts in consideration, and if they strike your minds as they do mine you will give them some weight, in that regard, against their credibility

As to this investigation itself good deal has been said about it about the papers having been found to be stolen

Now what was the charge against these claims, pretended abstracts, notes and vouchers? It was that these services were never performed and the supplies never furnished It was not whether they were on the papers or on the papers, but it was to the fact that the services and supplies were never furnished

The testimony and affidavits of Lieutenant Miller and the men of the company, fifteen or twenty in number, we can file in the department submitted to the department upon the question and Lieutenant Bradley, the clerk who had the matter in charge, decided he question upon the mere pretence that this paper was not filed as is, and that therefore the papers might be the counterfeit

Now every one knows that among the first things one of these small men think of, when he intends to forge a paper is that he must have paper which is of the right age It seems to me that any man who would take that fact alone as a guide, and say from it that these claims were genuine is, to say the least, rather simple minded What evidence did Mr Bradley have that the claims were genuine? He wrote to the stationery house in New York How it came to be suggested to him to do that we don't know, and you can make your own inference about it He asked that stationer to state whether any of this paper marked with this mark—the word Hubbard and a post boy—had been made the used since 1854, and he got a letter from a clerk or some one in connection with this establishment, who said that no such paper had been manufactured since 1852 Hearsay upon hearsay, not under oath, from no one knows who I say, an ordinary administration in this country would not have allowed a $5 claim upon such testimony And that in the face of all these affidavits, testimony upon testimony, that the claims were fraudulent. It seems to me that that investigation was a farce.

Then there is the witness C S Drew C S. Drew is offered as a witness here by both parties. There is a rule in law that where a party offers a witness, he vouches for his integrity That used to be an absolute rule, but it has been very much modified, and in this State the sensible conclusion has been reached that a party may contradict his own witness, because he is sometimes imposed upon

But there never was a rule making a party vouch for the integrity of his witness when he was called necessarily The plaintiff wanted to show what became of this book made by Sims, as it was said from Drews retained papers, furnished Dowell by Griswold, and he thought it was necessary for him to ask Drew about it I think he is not bound to vouch for his character by so doing But he is offered as a witness generally by the defendant He testifies, in a kind of way, about these claims. He says if it was not forage that was furnished it was whisky, and if it was not whisky it was something else—something of that kind.

Now, it is admitted on the part of the defendant, that these papers are forged, and it is admitted in effect that Drew forged them They are admitted to be in his hand writing, and that being so, he is a witness whom you ought not to believe, unless you are otherwise satisfied with his testimony. He is unworthy of belief when he comes here to testify in support of a transaction in which he was engaged in a forgery

There are two witnesses, Holmes and Meyers

Holmes is made a witness, and his testimony is that he heard Griswold and Drew talking about this scheme away back in 1853, and that they talked about doing it in the way in which it has been done That is to say, new papers were to be substituted for the old ones, and that things were to be put in which the company might have had, but did not have, so as to make the claims larger.

Objection is made to this testimony on the part of the defendant One objection is, that it is an improbable story. That it is improbable that two men like these—Griswold and Drew—would sit in the presence of Holmes, who was not a party to the transaction, and speak of it. And in the next place, it is improbable that if he had heard it, he should have never remembered it until this particular time. In addition to this the defendant calls witnesses who testify that this man's reputation for truth and veracity is not good

As to the probability or improbability of this story, I don't know that I can say anything to aid your judgment about it You must judge for yourselves, only suggesting as I have before suggested that while Holmes is presumed to speak the truth yet that presumption may be overcome by the improbability of his story If it is improbable, if it is so out of the course of what men generally do that you feel here must be some mistake about it, that overcomes the presumption, to a greater or less extent, of its truth

As to the other: The law is, that if a man has a general reputation in the community for truth and veracity, which is bad, that he ought not to be considered a credible witness, he may be believed in his own circumstances, but generally he is not a credible witness, he does not stand fair But it depends somewhat upon how much he is impeached, who the people are who testify against his reputation, whether they are interested how many there are on the other side who say he is a man of good reputation, and all these things.

You have heard counsel enumerate these witnesses and go over their character and standing, and you must judge from that for yourselves

I believe it is admitted that there were more witnesses spoke well of him and it is said that they are men of better character and standing in the community than those who spoke against him

At least it is admitted and shown that some of the witnesses, speaking against him have unfriendly feelings against him Of course it is not said that Apperson has any personal quarrel with Mr Holmes, but he is a brother of his wife, upon whom He has obtained a divorce Hayden and Cochran have both made statements about this matter, and their relations to Holmes which are shown by the record to be untrue, and that is to be taken in considering, in giving of their testimony It appears, also, that Holmes is a man who has expected great things in this world Has been engaged in several large business transactions and has not exhibited great sagacity

Now all this inquiry is for you as to who is the man worthy of belief to be put to it or not So much as to the law as to putting that they are going to build mills to put lines and carry on stores, going to do great things, and they go into all kinds of speculations, and they fail they don't meet their promises, they fail generally, but it does not follow that they intended to tell a lie He may have deceived himself when he made the promise He has not good judgment He is not the kind of man I would trust with much confidence in the truth under oath Many men have not mind to put it But did he do it I don't see the kind of thing from which we have a right to infer, that a man is a wilful liar in these different matters So I leave these two witnesses to you for what weight is to be given to their testimony, with these suggestions But I noticed in Holmes, and that is all I noticed in Holmes, and that is I don't believe I witnessed first and last a more self important man than those who testified before him, and that some of those who testified against him, have quarrels with him and are interested, and have told untruths in connection with the matter

Two or three little things which have been suggested by the defendant, in the progress of the case, is all I will say further to you The defendant asks me to call your attention to the act that the statements of Drew, no matter in the presence of the defendant are not to be taken in consideration in this case That is C S Drew

As a general rule, that is true No man is responsible for what another says or does not in his presence, unless there is some relation established between them first The plaintiff claims there is a conspiracy here between Drew, and Griswold and Robinson to commit this fraud If you should find that fact, then whatever is said by either of them in the common design, is evidence against either of them, but that you must find first And again, he may have such a relation, besides that of conspiracy So far as the testimony shows that Drew was the agent of the defendant, his acts and conversations while acting in and in his agency in the purchase or management of these claims, are evidence against Coswell, but you must be satisfied of that relation before you can make any such use of it

A letter, or a portion of it has been read in your hearing, from the defendant to Simon Cornell written April 20 1854, which the defendant considers is unfairly construed by plaintiff's counsel. In his closing remarks he says "General Burnham gave me, years ago, all the returned copies of the muster rolls, and I purchased of Gen J W. Drew all the returned copies of vouchers, articles, hired and employed labor with the abstracts of purchases in the Quartermaster and Commissary department, besides I procured from him all the duplicate vouchers Hoping you will excuse the length of this communication, and with renewed assurance of my high consideration, I have the honor to be your obedient servant."

I will say to you gentlemen, as I said before, it is a matter of my best judgment, that the Quartermaster has a right to make and keep a set of papers, called his 'returned papers,' for his own protection, and I so instruct you now.

Of course, clerks are made at the expense of the government They are made by the clerks the Quartermaster does make them but hears engaged in large transactions, and assumes large responsibilities The originals are filed with some department of the government He may go out of office and they are out of his hands, and for his personal protection, he is allowed to have another set made to be kept by himself, for his protection thereafter Therefore, C S Drew, when he was Quartermaster General of Oregon, living out in Jacksonville made out the papers in regard to this Walker expedition, and had a right to retain a set for his own use He says in his deposition that he made two sets of papers for the governor, but that is contrary to all other testimony in the case, and I think that it is improbable.

J W Drew had the same right, as Quartermaster General, and barnum the same right as Adjutant General And I understand the defendant relies as to these papers, when he writes in this letter, 'besides I procured from him all the duplicate vouchers' All these papers show what I suppose is the truth that the Quartermaster makes one set of vouchers for the records of the state he makes a voucher and gives it to the person who furnished the articles and makes another and retains it for himself, and that probably this letter of the defendant to Corbett refers to these papers But I think I ought to say about it, that the fact that J W Drew sold his retained papers to Griswold, a law agent, which he was allowed to make at the expense of the government, for his own benefit, establishes a relation between him and the defendant, of intimacy which you ought to consider I don't think that it was delicate or in good taste for him to do so, but I think his letter ought to be construed as referring to the papers which the officers had made for themselves, and are entitled to keep, and not to the originals which are said to be lost. That is my judgment about it

The law prescribes that the court shall give you the law, and that you are the judges of the facts In the course of that duty, or in the course of that proceeding, it is the duty of the judge to see that the testimony is not misrepresented, and that the jury fairly understand it, to see that the witness is not misled, if the counsel don't understand the testimony, if they are mistaken, as they may be, that they are corrected For myself, as in the case with many judges, I have always taken notes of the testimony, and I intend to take them correctly I don't pretend that I take all the words of the witnesses, but I do pretend that I take, substantially, all that is said Counsel takes notes also, but they have not the same opportunity to take them that the court has, besides I don't think that the notes of the counsel are to be compared with the notes of the judge. I don't like to make any comparison between the counsel and the judge personally, but officially, there is a difference The notes of counsel are not entitled to the credit that the notes of the judge are He is not on one side of the case as counsel is He is expected to hold the scales between the parties to see both sides of it, to endeavor to see both sides of it, and therefore I think it is entirely improper and out of taste for counsel to say that his notes are as good as the judges I have no fault, what ever, to find with counsel's notes, and when I read my notes to you or call your attention to them, it is simply as a suggestion, for after all, you are the judges of what the witnesses said, and of the weight to be given to their testimony, and if I have made any suggestion to you, as to the weight of their testimony, or what they said, it is only as a suggestion. You ought to give it respectful consideration, but if in your best judgments it is erroneous, and you don't agree with it, act upon your own judgments and say what the fact is

Take this case then, gentlemen, and dispose of it, determining whether the defendant had knowledge, or good reason to believe the falsity of these claims, or any of them, at and before the time he collected them If you do not so find it is the end of the case, so far as the United States is concerned If you do so find, and as far as you so find, your verdict ought to be for the plaintiff

Defendant's counsel then took exceptions to the charge as follows

First—To the instruction that the evidence need not show beyond a reasonable doubt the truth of the charge

Second—To that portion of the charge where it is said that if the defendant employed Drew and House to get information for him then he is bound by whatever knowledge they had

Third Where it says, if you find that the defendant paid to the collection of the claims, full knowledge or good reason to believe We except to that part of the charge where "good reason to believe," is put as a substitute for knowledge

Fourth—To that part where it is said that the defendant pro rated Kennedy's and Wood's affidavits

The court then said to the jury—"I do not know what was the exact language I used I intended to state to you what I understood the testimony to be I now say to you and all I mean to say to you is what you understood the testimony to be. Of course, you are the judges of whether he procured them or not. It is a question of fact If the defendant did procure them, then whatever I said about them is applicable"

Defendant's counsel then waived the last exception.

Fifth—To that part of the charge in which it is said You may consider C S Drew's action concerning the Zigler & Martin claims in making up your minds as to defendant's knowledge

The Court then said to the jury—What I said to you, gentlemen of the jury, regarding the claims of Hoxie, Davis, Zigler & Martin and Griffin, that although they were not in this suit as a ground for recovery of damages, I now make this addition to it That still you may take Drew's acts in connection with them for the purpose of determining defendant's knowledge That you may take C. S. Drew's acts in consideration, so far as you find that there was any agreement, or conspiracy, between Drew and the defendant about the matter, or so far as you find that Drew was acting as agent of the defendant in the matter

Defendant's counsel then withdrew the last exception.

Sixth—To that part where the Court says These vouchers of the claims last mentioned, of Zigler & Martin and others, are false be sure they are new.

The Court then said to the jury—Something I have taken for granted which I have not understood to be contradicted by counsel Griffin, Hoxie, Zigler & Martin and Davis testified that the vouchers for which they had made powers of attorney were old and had their receipts upon them. These have no receipts upon them, and are claimed to be comparatively new. I heard no dispute about them, and therefore assumed in what I said that they were new, however, I wish to qualify that, and say that if the testimony satisfies you that they are not the ones which were made at the time, and had the signatures of these people on them, and the receipts for the money, then they are false, although they are not raised.

Defendant's counsel then withdrew the last exception.

Seventh—To that part of the charge where the Court says, in discussing as to whether a witness shall be presumed to speak the truth, he who says that a witness does not speak the truth must show it to you, I do not mean that he must show it from his own testimony, but the burden of proof is upon him. Whether it is furnished by his or adversary's testimony makes no difference. If it appears to you in any way that he does not speak the truth, that is sufficient. The presumption being that Holmes speaks he truth, and the defendant charging that he does not speak the truth, the burden of proof is upon him to show in some way, by some testimony in the case, that he does not speak the truth You must be satisfied that that is the case, that he does not speak the truth.

Defendant's counsel then withdrew the seventh exception.

Eighth—To the fact of the Court reciting the testimony of Dowell at the former trial, concerning the circumstance of exhibit "M"

Ninth—To that part where it is said that the defendant admits that the paper called roll of employees is not a true copy of the original.

The Court said—Exception is made to some statement of the Court as to defendant's admission about the muster roll of employees particularly. Counsel says that the Court said it was admitted they are not true copies. Counsel for the plaintiff are interested, of course, in not having any mistakes made by the Court in this matter, as they would be responsible for them upon a review in the Circuit Court, and perhaps it is as well that that statement should be withdrawn, and that the statement should go to the jury in the language of the defendant's counsel. They admit that they are not the originals, and that they are spurious and false in part.

Ninth—To both places where the Court said to the jury, J W. Drew in some way got behind the scenes and got information, which he gave the defendant. And the same with regard to House, that he got behind the scenes and gave contraband information to the defendant.

Tenth—To what the Court said concerning the investigation in the department. That there was nothing done to test this matter, except to compare the paper.

The Court said to the jury—It is claimed by counsel for defendant that J. W. Drew went into the department and stated to the officer having this examination in charge, that he was familiar with the writing and signatures in the original papers, having seen them, and that these were the original papers.

I do not hear that questioned by counsel for the plaintiff, but I don't remember the testimony myself I take it for granted, though, that somewhere in J. W. Drew's testimony he so testified. And, if I said that the only test to which they were put was the examination of this paper, then I am incorrect, because I think J. W. Drew went before the officers of the department and said these were the same papers. I don't remember any other test to which they were put. At the same time, as I have told you all along, you are to be the judges of what the testimony was. I don't propose to take that out of your hands.

Eleventh—To that part of the charge where the Court said That it appears that these officers were probably parties to the fraud—that is Bradley and the others.

Twelfth—To that part where the Court says It was necessary for the plaintiff to ask C. S Drew about the book of copies, Simms' copies.

Thirteenth—To that part of the charge where the Court said: That the record that was offered showed Hayden and Cockburn to have made untruthful statements.

The Court then said—Counsel calls my attention to the statement of the Court that the record that was offered showed that a witness they called to impeach the character of Holmes, made an untruthful statement That expression may be misunderstood We would not call the paper which was produced here, that Mr. Hayden said he made, a record. It is a paper simply, and I called your attention to that paper as contradicting his statement about that matter of the horses, wagon, etc. As to Mr Lockburn and Mr Turnbull, there were two copies of records from Washington territory offered here to show that statements made by them were untrue; and, to my judgment, these papers contradicted them Of course, that is for you to say whether they did or not.

Defendant's counsel then withdrew the thirteenth exception.

The jury came in and asked the following question of the Court in writing: "Did you, or did you not, instruct that House and Joseph Drew were Griswold's agents, and was he bound by knowledge or information they possessed, although they did not communicate the same to him, with regard to the fraudulent claims?"

The Court then said: What I said to you upon this subject is in writing, and I will just repeat it "If the defendant undertook to employ as to the falsity of these items or of the papers filed in the department in order the same, and employed J W Drew and J W House, or either of them, to assist him in that investigation, or to obtain information from the department else where concerning them, he is presumed to have the knowledge obtained by such agents or either of them, and is chargeable therewith" I did not and do not instruct you, gentlemen of the jury, that Mr Drew or Mr House were or were not the agents of the defendant. That is a fact for you to determine But whether there was any agency or whether he did know, is their or not you are the judges from the evidence

It was understood between the Court and counsel that the exception to this part of the charge already taken by counsel for defendant should apply to this repetition of it

The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $15,2[illegible]

Rufus Mallory, B F Dowell and Addison C Gibbs for the plaintiff

W Lair Hill and H Y Thompson for the defendant

LORD ULLAN'S DAUGHTER

THE FACTS IN THE CASE SET FORTH IN HUMBLE PROSE

[Old City Derrick]

A chieftain to the Highlands bound, cries "Boatman do not tarry and I'll give to thee a dollar and a half to row us across the lake

"Now who be ye would cross Loch Gyle this dark and stormy night" asked the ferryman, with much curiosity

"What is that to you you bald headed snipe of the valley? replied the chieftain growing pale about the gills "If I pay you a good round sum for your services it appears to me your interest in the matter would end there Do you require the pedigree of every man woman and child you take across in your infernal scow? If it wasn't that I'm in a hurry I'd smack your jaws for your impudence but as it is displaying a handful of coin, as it is, I'm the Chief of Uiva's line, and this—Lord Ullan a daughter His horsemen hard behind us ride, and should they overtake us here in the glen it would go hard with us

Out spoke the hardy Highland wight, while he unlocked his skiff and told them to get in, I'll go, my chief I'm ready, but considering the terrible storm I hope you will make it fit, although, as a matter of fact I do not venture forth for a mere money consideration, but for your winsome lady I have been there to some extent myself, and can appreciate the situation so by my word, the bonny lass in danger shall not tarry Sit a little more in the middle to trim the boat please, and here we go"

By this time the storm grew loud apace, the water wraith was shrieking and things looked most almighty dark But still, as wilder grew the storm and as the night grew drearer, adown the glen rode at least a dozen men with old Ullan at the head on a cream-colored mule. "Oh, haste thee haste" the lady cries, "though tempests round us gather, I'll meet the raging of the storm, but not my angry pa So on the ferry rode amid the roar of waters fast prevailing and when Lord Ullan reached the shore his wrath was dreadful to behold And no wonder for, sore dismayed, through storm and shade, he discovered his daughter out there in the boat with a smile on her lip and salt spray in her eye, and both her arms around her lover. For a while it seemed that he would take it out of his hired men and the cream colored mule as he declared he would have the former beheaded as soon as he got home, and the latter he was hammering over the ears with a club. Presently he took another tack "Come back" come back" he cried in grief "across the stormy water and I'll forgive your Highland boy, my daughter Oh my daughter" and also settle the bill with the ferryman."

But the young lady could not be caught so easily Neither could the young man, who told the ferryman to press on, and then leaning around in the boat, still keeping one arm about his sweetheart to prevent her falling out, called out to the old gentleman

"Much obliged for your kind invitation my dear sir, but we will not come back at present. You can expect us however, in the course of a week or ten days Till then, adieu!" Lord Ullan called again "Twas in vain, the loud waves lashed the shore, return, they wouldn't think of it In fifteen minutes they were on the other side, the ferryman was wondering what he would do with a twenty-dollar gold piece and the young couple were inquiring the way to the nearest justice of the peace

Thackeray in St. Louis.

[Cincinnati Enquirer]

Fame is a very desirable thing The death of Bayard Taylor recalls a sample of it. Bayard Taylor became acquainted with Thackeray in 1855, on his visit to America, and treated him as a distinguished author and visitor should be, which kindness was reciprocated on Taylor's visit to London in 1857 Bayard Taylor contributed an anecdotal and reminiscent sketch of Thackeray to the *Atlantic Monthly* for March 1864 He says Thackeray was very fond of relating an incident which occurred during his visit to St. Louis. He was dining one day at the hotel when he overheard one Irish waiter say to another

"Do you know who that is?"

"No," was the answer.

"That," said the first, 'is the celebrated Thacker

'What's he done?'

'—— if I know"

The Popular Men at Washington.

Noticing that the picture and photograph stands about the capitol are always an attraction to strangers in the city, and that they are large buyers of photographs, I was tempted to make an investigation yesterday, for the purpose of seeing what photographs took the lead At each of the stands I found that Mr Howe's photograph sells in the lead of all others hundreds buying hers will not touch the picture of Rutherford Of the senators Blaine's sells better than any other by one half Lamar and Gordon follow Conkling is way in the rear Thurman being considerably ahead of him There is no demand for Grant On the house side of the capitol, Senator Randall's sells well Next to him is Alexander Shepherd, then follows Butler Of the pictures of the other members of the house there is but little demand The photographers, in anticipation of a rush on Congress in consequence of his speech have laid in a supply These are straws though they do not exactly tell which way the wind is blowing

About Advertising.

[From the Oil City Derrick]

Frequent and constant advertising has brought me to where I am —A. T. STEWART

My success is owing to my liberality in advertising —ELIZABETH TILTON

Printers' ink did the business for me.—AGNES JEKS. Also for me.—T DE WITT TALMAGE

My son, I know of nothing better than advertising, provided it is not left half done advertising —S J TILDEN

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